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PROMOTING ARMY EFFICIENCY.

THE Senate on Wednesday finally reached a vote on Senator LOGAN's bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, and the result was what we feared it would be, and what the debate has indicated to our readers. The bill was put upon its passage and rejected by 19 yeas to 31 nays, Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, being the only Democrat who voted in its favor, and ten Republicans joining the Democrats, who voted against it, viz.: Messrs. CHACE, CONGER, HALE, INGALLS, JONES, of Nevada, PLUMB, SHERMAN, TELLER, VAN WYCK, and WILSON, of Iowa. The vote was as follows, Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Cameron, Dawes, Dolph, Everts, Frye, Hawley, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Payne, Platt, Riddleberger, Sablin, Sawyer, Spooner, and Stanford—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Bowen, Brown, Calk, Chace, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Conger, Eustis, Fair, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Plumb, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sherman, Teller, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Walcott, Wilson of Iowa, and Wilson of Maryland—31.

The Republicans voting for Mr. HALE's motion to strike out the second section increasing the Army, were Messrs. BOWEN, CHACE, CONGER, HALE, INGALLS, PLUMB, SHERMAN, TELLER, and VAN WYCK. The Democrats voting against it were Messrs. BROWN, GORMAN, GRAY, and WALTHALL. With those exceptions the votes for the motion were Democratic and the votes against it Republican. The motion to strike out was lost by a tie vote of 22 to 22.

A motion by Mr. PLUMB to strike out the 4th section allowing the employment of enlisted men as servants was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 30 nays and one to strike out section 9, restoring the fuel allowance by 8 to 30. By a vote of 24 yeas to 25 nays the Senate refused on motion of Mr. GIBSON to repeal the restriction upon the employment of ex-Confederates. The following amendments proposed were rejected without a division: to increase the pay of officers' servants to \$40 a month; to strike out section 6 authorizing the employment of civilian clerks. This was previous to the vote on the passage of the bill in which amendments were adopted limiting the employment of servants more definitely to officers while serving at posts west of the Mississippi, and requiring the inspection of paymasters accounts to be made annually. A section providing for the three battalion for the infantry was also added on motion of Mr. MANDERSON. The following pairs on the final passage were announced: HAMPTON, CULLOM, EDMUNDS, HOAR, HARRISON, ALDRICH, MANDERSON, PALMER, PIKE, yeas; with the following nays: BUTLER, VEST, HARRIS, JACKSON, JONES, (of ARK.); CAMDEN, BLACKBURN, VANCE, GEORGE.

This finally disposes of Senator LOGAN's bill, and attention will now be turned to the bill which makes its appearance this week in the House. It extends the three battalion organization to the infantry, but leaves one battalion of each regiment of all arms, to be manned only in time of war or public exigency, when a fourth or depot battalion is also authorized; consolidates the grades of 1st and 2d lieutenant; promotes according to seniority up to the rank of brigadier general, without regard to arm, and fills the original vacancies it creates in the same way, except in the artillery; requires a physical and moral examination for promotion; limits appointments in the Army in time of peace to graduates of the Military Academy and non-commissioned officers; limits staff details, except by special order of the President, to four years, and permits

officers to be employed on civil duty, those unemployed to be placed on waiting orders, with three fourths pay; retired officers to receive two per cent of their annual pay for each year of service previous to retirement, not to exceed 75 per cent., and to be re-examined, at the discretion of the President, for restoration to the active list—retired officer brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in face of the enemy to be exempt from reduction in pay. These are the salient features of this important bill, which speaks for itself.

When the House Committee on Military Affairs completed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill a few weeks ago, we announced that that committee would next turn its attention to the several bills before it relating to the personnel of the Army, and that one general bill embodying the good features of all of them would be reported. Mr. STEELE was charged with the preparation of such a measure. He completed his labors on Saturday last, when the committee held a special meeting and adopted, with some amendments, the measure submitted by him. The bill was reported to the House on Tuesday. It was adopted as a substitute for bills of the following numbers and titles, the provisions of some of them being embodied in the substitute: The MATSON bill, No. 3901, to promote the efficiency of the artillery of the U. S. Army; Mr. CRAIN's bill, No. 2474, to provide for the examination of officers of the Army; the HENDERSON bill, No. 3278, to promote the efficiency of the Army; No. 1358, introduced by Mr. WARNER, authorizing the assignment of retired officers of the U. S. Army to certain duties; the HARMER bill, No. 2109, to promote the efficiency of the Army; Mr. STEELE's bill, No. 468, to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army; No. 1436, introduced by Mr. LAIRD, to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army, and No. 719, introduced by Mr. FUNSTON, to increase the efficiency of the Army. The full text of the substitute appears under our Congressional heading.

The committee present an elaborate report in support of the bill, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate in detail. Section 9 provides for a system of rotation and exchange among all the officers of each regiment, "so that the arduous and disagreeable duties as well as the pleasantness shall be shared by all." Lineal promotion is a strong feature of the bill. The proviso that "all inexperienced lieutenants shall serve for six years with the troops before being eligible for detached service or increased pay" will not, we imagine, be enthusiastically received by the junior subalterns. The committee think "music sergeants" (see Sec. 19) a more military title than Chief Trumpeter or Principal Musician. Opinions will differ on that head. The word "Trumpeter" has certainly an inspiring sound, and brings forcibly to the mind the trumpet call of battle. The limitation of appointments to lieutenant to graduates and enlisted men is a good point, but doubtless will receive strong opposition from those who have or may have young friends with military inclinations to provide for without passing through West Point. The proposal to reduce the pay of certain officers on the retired list (Sec. 33) will certainly be vigorously opposed. Few will favor retroactive measures in this respect. The bill promotes by seniority (to original vacancies) 50 officers, viz.: Infantry captains to major infantry 44, artillery captains to major infantry 6; artillery 1st lieutenants to captain artillery 10, artillery 1st lieutenants to captain infantry 35, cavalry

1st lieutenants to captain infantry 9, infantry 1st lieutenants to captain infantry 56; total 110. The promotions of captain to major would (if the bill were to become a law at once) include J. W. FRENCH, July 28, 1866, on "Relative List;" 1st lieutenant to captain would include COLON AUGUR, 2d Cavalry, Dec. 15, 1873.

If Mr. Steele's bill goes through the Democratic House, there is but little doubt that it will pass the Republican Senate, and thus, having the approval of the representatives of both parties, it should receive the sanction of the President. Such objections to it as may be urged on personal grounds can be met by amendments, as, for instance, the reduction it makes in the pay of officers now upon the retired list. The debate in the Senate indicates that it will not there meet with the objections brought against the LOGAN bill. Mr. HALE said, for example, on Tuesday, with reference to his objection to an increase of the Army:

I want to say to the Senator from Illinois, that my opposition to this part of his bill is in no degree dictated by hostility to the Regular Army or by any lack of confidence in that branch of the Service. I do not believe that there is any body of men in the world that will furnish, if need should come, the skeleton organization for a great and triumphant Army that shall overcome all enemies that may arise equal to the Regular Army of the United States. Its older officers trained in the war are as good as any that exist to-day on the face of the earth; and its younger officers who have come up since, receiving a complete military education at the Military Academy at West Point, will be found always, if an emergency arises, capable when the older officers have passed off the stage of taking their places and of keeping up the name and the illustrious record of the Army of the United States.

Mr. HALE's point was that we had no occasion to increase the number of enlisted men, for the reason that our policy was to maintain only a skeleton organization. He said:

I have letters now from officers of the Army saying that, while they believe that it would be better in case of any emergency involving war that we should have a 3-battalion organization in each regiment, one of these battalions can remain entirely unfilled, so far as enlisted men go, and that the officers attached to the 3d, the odd battalion, in time of peace can be sent to the various duties that now engross officers of the Army outside of duty in the field. So the proposition to change the form of the regiment does not, by any means involve an increase in the enlisted force of the Army; and I am not prepared to say that when the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska shall be presented I will not be in favor of that, much as I am opposed to increasing the rank and file.

In the debate on Monday, Mr. PLUMB alluded to the mileage allowance as "one of the perquisites of the military service, so to speak, the taking away of which makes the Army officer resentful." The court martial allowance, the authority to employ civilian clerks, and the allowance to regimental quartermasters, are also criticized, Mr. PLUMB saying of the last: "A reward to men for shirking that duty with their company which they owe, and which, whether they can be spared from their company or not, practically imposes no greater responsibility upon them than there is upon them as company commanders. Every company commander ought to be in turn the quartermaster of a post or regiment; he ought to serve in the general staff departments; he ought to be sufficiently many-sided in order that if the emergency shall ever come for armies, we shall have those in all our companies and in all our regiments who are capable of performing those valuable functions which they would then be required to render in connection with the organization of volunteer regiments."

Mr. PLUMB quoted "one of the oldest and most useful officers of the Army" as saying: "The officers of the Army are doing well enough now."

In answer to a tirade against the use of the Army in "domestic and internecine strife" by Mr. COCKRELL, Mr. LOGAN called attention to the fact that the law forbade the use of the Army as a posse comitatus and that the committee in reporting the

bill had no such purpose in view. Still Mr. COCKRELL continued his argument on this line, saying:

If the people of the United States in every State of this Union cannot enforce the local laws, and if then the President, having the right to call forth the militia of every State in the Union to back the authorities of the States and aid them, cannot maintain order, preserve peace, enforce rights, and redress wrongs, then self-government is a failure. There can be no reason on earth for an increase of the Army because of any apprehended trouble.

Mr. SEWELL explained at some length, the necessity for the several provisions of the bill, saying in the course of his speech:

The Senator also desired to create the impression that there were a great many troops in Washington, in New York, all along the seaboard; that it was a mere holiday procession, that they had nothing to do, that the Army was useless anyhow. You may find a few Army officers in Washington, but if you are going to hunt them down, as I have on former occasions as a member of the Military Committee, you will find them, as I found them, all under orders, attending to their business, and very few, if any of them, here for rest. A good deal of stress has been laid on the part of officers of the Army, particularly by the Senator from Kansas. I submit that for a gentleman who will devote himself to a service like this, take himself away from his family, devote his whole lifetime to his profession, the pay is not near, say, it is not half, what the same amount of talent, the same amount of energy, the same amount of application would receive in the ordinary business walks of life. Many of these officers who have been 20 and 25 years in the Service, receiving \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year, could quadruple it if they were pursuing other avocations. The injustice of the present mode of issuing fuel is that there is no distinction between a hot climate and a cold climate.

He explained the careful consideration given to the bill in committee, and showed how exceptionally well equipped the Military Committee was for its duties.

Four-fifths of the members of that Committee have held the rank of general officers in actual service and in opposition to each other. There is not an item about a soldier's equipment, either in quarters or on march, that is not familiar to them. They have seen it, handled it, and used it, and know.

On Tuesday Mr. HALE renewed the attack upon the provision increasing the number of enlisted men in a speech from which we have made extracts above. Mr. MANDERSON followed, showing the necessity for additional troops as a precaution against Indian attacks, holding that it was only a question of time till we should have trouble with Red Cloud at Pine Ridge Agency. To this opinion Mr. HALE took exception, as well as to Mr. MANDERSON'S opinion that General McLELLAN was right in saying that 15,000 regular troops at Bull Run would have ended the war.

Mr. HALE—Let me put a question. Supposing the United States at that time had a regular Army of 100,000 men, does the Senator believe that that would have prevented the war of the rebellion, and the settlement of the great issues involved in that war?

Mr. MANDERSON—I believe most firmly that if the United States had had in April, 1861, an army of 100,000, true to the cause of the Union—

Mr. HALE—That is another thing.

Mr. MANDERSON—True to the cause of the Union, there would have been no war.

Mr. TELLER followed in the argument to show no more troops were needed, and that the Indian Agent, Dr. MCGILLICUDDY, with his Indian police, was quite able to deal with RED CLOUD, against whom the Northern Cheyennes were arrayed, instead of sympathizing with him, and that the danger from Indian warfare had passed. He said he did not care what Gen. SCHOFIELD thought about it.

On Wednesday Senator HAWLEY made a vigorous and manly speech in support of the bill, and both he and General LOGAN protested against the attempt to misrepresent them and the bill by some demagogic remarks by Senators TELLER and VAN WYCK.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The board on additional Naval vessels, of which Capt. J. G. Walker is president, adjourned on Thursday, to meet again upon the call of the chairman. The adjournment was to afford an opportunity to make final calculations regarding the distribution of weights in the 1,700 ton and 870 ton vessels already passed upon, and to make some modifications in the plans being considered for the other vessels. Ordnance work for the new cruisers was resumed at the Washington Navy yard this week.

The Navy Department is nearly ready to issue its proposals for two cruisers of 4,000 tons, with a measured mile speed of 18 knots, and for 2 gunboats, the larger of 1,700 tons. Triple expansion engines are to be called for, and those with quadruple expansion are in prospect for those to come later on. The steamer *Moscow*, the only one in this country with triple expansion engines, is a vessel of 3,000 tons, with only 120 square feet of grate service, or one-fifth that of the *Chicago*, a vessel of 5,000 tons. She is reported to average a speed of 15 knots from Tampa Bay to Havana, going and returning. An officer of the Construction Department, who is now assisting in the completion of the Roach cruisers, is quoted as saying that the workmanship of the *Chicago* is the best he ever saw, and that, although her engines are not quite so light and well designed as they might have been, she shall be very much disappointed if they do not give the ship a speed greater even than estimated. He is confident that she will make 17 knots. Mr. Miles Coryell is equally confident of the result, and waits for the completion of the *Chicago* for an answer to some of the foreign criticisms upon the engines of this vessel, which have certainly made a strange display of ignorance in some particulars.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, 3d Cav., will arrive in Washington toward the end of April.

LIEUTENANT T. W. LORD, 20th U. S. Inf., was a recent guest at the Ryan House, St. Paul.

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th Cav., visiting in the East, will spend a portion of his leave abroad.

CAPTAIN CHAS. MORTON, 3d U. S. Cav., has left Fort Concho, Texas, on a two months' leave.

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON, 6th Cav., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

PAYMASTER J. P. LOOMIS, U. S. N., registered at the Union Square Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, was to start this week for the West.

LIEUTENANT W. P. STONE, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d Inf., A. D. C., has succeeded Capt. Livermore as Engineer Officer of Department of Texas.

LIEUTENANTS J. M. CALIFF and B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week from leave.

MAJOR J. N. ANDREWS, 21st U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion changes base from Fort Gaston, Cal., to Fort Bridger, Wyo.

CAPTAIN H. C. COOK, 2d U. S. Inf., of Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho, will come East towards the end of April to spend a few months' leave.

THE Rev. J. S. Siebold, who was nominated for Post Chaplain last week, is from Youngstown, N. Y., and is an old friend of President Cleveland.

CAPTAIN E. W. WHITTEMORE, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Buford, Dakota, East on leave, will spend a portion of the summer at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., has had conferred upon him by the University of Notre Dame, Ind., its great medal of gold, known as the Lactare medal.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. L. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Ringgold, Texas, will report at Fort Snelling for duty at a post in Dakota when his leave expires.

MAJOR G. E. HEAD, 3d Inf., just promoted from captain of that regiment, has belonged to it for over 15 years and is now likely to remain in it for some years longer.

LIEUTENANT W. A. NICHOLS, 23d Inf., recently promoted to Capt. James Heuton's Company at Fort Brady, Mich., will remain on duty at Fort Leavenworth for the present.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., who has been spending a few months' leave at Passaic, N. J., will shortly return to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and resume command of that post.

LIEUTENANT F. S. RICE, 1st U. S. Art., was married at Springfield, O., March 29, to Mrs. Alice Rice. After a short wedding tour the married couple will join at Fort Mason, Cal.

MAJOR HENRY MCLEDDERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Friday last from Govans-town, Md., and left early in the week for Ft. Wayne, Mich., to take charge of the Medical Dept. there.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., who takes command at Governor's Island, and General R. H. Jackson, who commands the post of Fort Columbus, were both officers of the 1st U. S. Artillery, when the war broke out.

The recent marriage of Mr. W. E. Newman to Miss Anna Frances Lovell, recalls the memory of her father, Major C. S. Lovell, 3d U. S. Infantry, a veteran of the Mexican War, who did gallant service at Contreras and Churubusco.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHAS. G. BARTLETT, 1st Infantry, who has been on duty for sometime past with General Schofield, at Chicago, as Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Division of the Missouri, will shortly return to Arizona for duty with his regiment.

1st LIEUTENANT E. B. BOLTON, 23d Infantry, has been selected for regimental adjutant, in place of Lieutenant Brodick, deceased. This gives 2d Lieutenant S. O'Connor, 23d Infantry, a first lieutenantancy, and takes him from Fort Mackinac to Fort Wayne, Mich.

SOCIETY, says a Washington gossip, is in despair because of the abandonment of the Mi Carême Charity Ball at Mrs. Whitney's. She and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison returned from Florida Sunday, and on the following day Mrs. Whitney received a telegram announcing the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Nathaniel Perry, at Cleveland.

The following are now at the head of their respective grades in the Infantry: Colonel O. B. Willcox, 12th; Lieut. Colonel George Gibson, 3d; Major Horace Jewett, 16th, and Captain John B. Parke, 10th. The promotion of the three latter will, unless other casualties intervene, ensue April 16, 1887, when Colonel Willcox will be retired for age; sooner should Colonel Willcox be promoted brigadier general in October next, when General Potter retires.

COLONEL FREDERICK VAN VLIET, Major 10th U. S. Cavalry, was married, March 23, at Placerville, Cal., to Miss Evelyn Nugent, and the married couple are now on their wedding tour, which will include a visit to relatives in Washington. The *Critic*, referring to the arrival of the married couple in Washington, says: "The bride is tall, stately and graceful, young and very accomplished. General and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, whose guests they are at No. 819 Fifteenth Street, are charmed with their first acquaintance with their new sister-in-law, who will be here at least a month, before going with her husband to their Army home at Fort Grant, Arizona."

LIEUTENANT J. B. ALESHIRE, 1st Cav., has left Fort Custer, Montana, on a month's leave.

PAY DIRECTOR EDWARD MAY, U. S. N., has taken charge of the Navy Pay Office at Norfolk, Va.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. H. APPEL, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT F. B. ANDRUS, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Andrus were expected visitors at Fort Leavenworth this week.

LIEUTENANT H. J. HUNT, JR., U. S. Navy, who is in the South for the benefit of his health, is reported as much improved.

COLONEL Z. R. BLISS, 24th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, goes from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Art., who has been abroad for some months past, is due at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days.

COLONEL N. B. SWEETZER, 2d U. S. Cav., will leave San Antonio in a few weeks on leave and will join at Fort Walla Walla in June.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a month's leave spent mainly with friends at Savannah, Ga.

COLONEL G. L. FEIBIGER, Asst. Paymtr. Gen. U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago and taken charge of pay matters in the Division of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN E. E. WOOD, 8th Cav., under his recent promotion bids good-bye to West Point to take command of his troop at San Antonio, Texas.

COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, 17th U. S. Inf., who is receiving much benefit from his sojourn on the Pacific Coast, will remain there a few months longer before joining his regiment.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS and family, who were en route to Fort Meade, were delayed at Chicago so that the General might receive medical treatment for his throat, and are now at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

GENERAL J. W. FORSYTH, commander of Fort Maginnis, will, says the *Mineral Argus*, be assigned shortly to another station. While at Maginnis he has made many friends who will wish him well upon his departure.

LIEUTENANTS T. W. JONES and A. L. Smith, of the Cavalry Arm, after a pleasant tour of duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., return to their regiments; the former going to Whipple Barracks, and the latter to Fort Huachuca.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. P. FINLEY, U. S. A., and bride, have joined at Fort Spokane, W. T., and received a hearty welcome. The lady was a Miss Lulu C. Walton, and the marriage took place at Merchantville, N. J., March 18.

Mrs. HUGHES HALLETT, of London, formerly Miss Emilie Schaumburg, of Philadelphia, has been called upon to endure a distressing series of bereavements. First the sudden death of her father, Col. Schaumburg, a few weeks ago, then her aunt, a lady over 80 years of age.

MAJOR WM. ARTHUR, Phymr., U. S. A., will bid farewell to friends in New York and vicinity about the middle of April, and start for San Antonio, Texas. He will find two old comrades of his old regiment, the 3d U. S. Artillery, there, Capt. J. M. Lancaster and Lieut. H. C. Dames.

LIEUTENANT ASA T. ABBOTT, U. S. A., retired Commandant at Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., has presented the school with a series of fifty topographical maps, showing the exact position of the Union and Confederate forces at different times of the day in every battle of the Rebellion.

COMMANDER P. H. COOPER, who has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard in charge of the Equipment Department, will meet many old friends there. He relieves Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker who, the *Landmark* says, "is a most excellent officer and has made a host of friends while stationed at Norfolk."

CAPTAIN J. P. SANGER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and 1st Lieutenant John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Aldeide-Camp to Major General Schofield, will join at Governor's Island with that officer. It is expected that General Schofield will appoint a third Aide after assuming command of the Division of the Atlantic.

A LIVELY scrimmage took place in the lobby of a San Francisco hotel the other night, originating in some personal misunderstanding between Colonel John S. Mosby and Lieut. Graydon, late of the Chinese torpedo service. Mosby was knocked down and attempted to draw a pistol on Graydon, but the parties were separated without loss of life.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., will receive a hearty welcome in Omaha, where he was always a great favorite. General O. O. Howard also made many warm friends there, who will regret his transfer to San Francisco. The Omahans are a kindly people, and are always extremely hospitable to our Army officers stationed in their midst or vicinity.

THE selection of Capt. John W. Clous, 24th Inf., to be major and judge advocate, vice Goodfellow, deceased, gives genuine satisfaction among the officers of the Army stationed at Fort Leavenworth, says the *Kansas Times*. The choice could not have fallen upon one better gifted by experience and long years of service to discharge the duties as an officer of the judge advocate's department.

MR. H. B. McDOWELL, son of the late General McDowell, U. S. A., and editor of the *Ingleside*, was sentenced recently in San Francisco to ninety days' imprisonment for libel, Judge Levy, who presided, remarking: "There are a number of facts that I ought to take into consideration in passing sentence upon you: First, That from your actions as a witness, and the article published in your paper, you do not possess that common intelligence that is generally allotted to man, especially to a journalist. I cannot forget the distinguished and respected name that you bear; a name beloved by every true American citizen, and none more and none more than I."

COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., retired, was a recent guest at the Central Hotel, El Paso.

LIEUTENANT T. C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Art., late of the Cavalry, has joined at Fort Adams, R. I.

MAJOR D. B. LARNED, Paymaster, U. S. A., has established his office in the City of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIART, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who is at Long Beach, Cal., has had his sick leave extended one year.

CAPTAIN E. K. RUSSELL, 1st U. S. Art., now on the Pacific Coast, will shortly visit the East to remain three or four months.

LIEUTENANT J. V. S. PADDOCK, 5th Cav., has taken temporary charge of rifle practice matters in the Dept. of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT J. K. WARING, 2d Inf., who has been visiting in New York City for some time past, goes to David's Island for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT F. D. RUCKER, 2d Cav., who has been visiting relatives in Washington for some time past will shortly join his troop at Fort Walla Walla.

LIEUTENANT F. H. BARNHART, 18th Infantry, and Mrs. Barnhart have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a sojourn at El Paso, Tex., for the benefit of the former's health.

CALEB W. WEST, of Kentucky, has been nominated Governor of Utah Territory, vice Eli H. Murray, resigned, and Gen. John A. McClelland, a member of the Utah Commission.

LIEUTENANT J. D. JERROLD KELLEY, U. S. N., who was attached to the Torpedo Station for a long time, has written a novel "A Desperate Chance," which Scribner's Sons have just published.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER M. B. BUFORD, U. S. N., arrived in Washington this week from New Orleans and shortly leaves for Salt Lake City, near which he has extensive landed and cattle interests.

ENSIGN H. C. POUNDSTONE, U. S. N., who recently arrived at New York in the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, after a tour of duty on the Asiatic station, leaves this week for a visit to his home at Buckhannon, W. Va.

Mrs. WILDRICK, wife of Colonel A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., of Fort Schuyler, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Burbank, at Washington Barracks, and was serenaded by the 3d U. S. Artillery Band on Tuesday evening.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howard, were tendered a pleasant reception a few evenings ago by the young men of the Y. M. C. A., Omaha, who expressed regret at his departure for San Francisco.

MAJOR GEO. F. ROBINSON, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Robinson came on to Washington this week with the body of the lady's mother, Mrs. Clark, who died at El Paso March 29, aged 88. The remains were interred in Glenwood.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong states that General James H. Wilson and a number of officers from the U. S. S. *Monocacy* are, at the request of Li Hung Chang, surveying a line for a projected railroad along the Grand Central overland.

A COMMITTEE of the Maryland Legislature were to visit Governor's Island on Friday of this week, to present to Mrs. Hancock a handsomely framed copy of the joint resolution commemorative of the distinguished services of Maj.-Gen. Hancock.

QUARTERMASTER A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., who served under Gen. Miles for a long time at Vancouver Barracks will again come under him in Arizona, as Chief Quartermaster, Major A. J. McGonnigle going from Whipple Barracks to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT J. A. DAPRAY, 23d Infantry, whose detail as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Hancock was recently terminated by the death of that officer, has been appointed to a similar position on the staff of Gen. N. A. Miles, and will accompany that officer to Arizona.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent writes: On Thursday Mrs. Dr. Moore entertained Mrs. McKeever, wife of Gen. McKeever, of the Presidio, and Mrs. Hager, wife of Judge John Hager, at luncheon. A series of very delightful musical soirees have been inaugurated at the Presidio.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., says the Salt Lake Tribune, is proving himself a benefactor in the way of improving the road across the reservation to Fort Douglas. He recently showed Mary Anderson around Salt Lake, and she visited Fort Douglas and dined with the General and family.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Commander W. S. Schley, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday; Medical Director T. M. Potter, U. S. N., at the Murray Hill Hotel, and Capt. R. F. Bradford and Chief Engr. Philip Inoh, U. S. N., at the Everett.

We notice the name of Frank M. Varrell of Portsmouth, N. H., now Pay Clerk at the U. S. Naval Asylum, among the graduates at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, last week. Dr. Varrell will be pleasantly remembered by his former shipmates as Pay Clerk of the U. S. steamers *Wyoming*, *Minnesota* and *Monongahela*.

RECENTLY in referring to the death in England of Sir Hugh Pollock, we stated he had served in the Union Army during the War. Conductor Fred Brown, of a street car line in Buffalo, gave to a passenger Pollock's history as follows:

He was a private with me in Co. F, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Col. Fred Grant's company. He was a wild boy in his youth; left his home and enlisted in the Union Army to get excitement. He served under an assumed name all through the war, retaining promotion and buckling down to his work like a brave fellow. In 1861 or '62 when we were in garrison at Fort Concho, Texas, that Pollock picked up a scrap of newspaper to light his pipe, and after lighting it he spread out the scrap to read. A notice of the death of his father was the first thing he saw. The old baronet had been dead several months and Pollock was the eldest son and heir. He told the officer of the day what he had learned, induced him to telegraph to Washington and inquire of the British Ministry all the facts, and in a few hours learned that he had the British legation. We all bade him good bye and he went to England.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., is in Cincinnati, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Force.

THE Kansas Times thinks that "Adj. R. F. Bates, 18th Inf., would make a handsome A. D. C."

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, Pay Department, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Saccarappa, Maine.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., retired, was in New York this week with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

ENSIGN W. J. SEARS, U. S. N., left Wellsboro, Penn., early this week to join the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Eagre*, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SHAH's heir-apparent has commenced his travels. His mind is to be improved—as his father's was a few years ago—by a little visit to European capitals.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. V. R. HOFF, U. S. A., lately at Fort Leavenworth, will visit the East for a few weeks, before going on duty in the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT R. G. HILL, 20th Infantry, who recently married Gen. J. H. Potter's daughter, is already mentioned for the position of A. D. C. on the General's staff.

GENERAL BUTLER again emphatically denies the charge that there was a deficiency of \$200,000 in his accounts as treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, and asks for a Congressional investigation.

REAR ADMIRAL T. H. STEVENS, U. S. N., contributes to the Philadelphia Times an interesting article on Vice Admiral Rowan and his eminent services since he entered the Navy in 1826 to the present.

PERSONAL solicitation for promotion upon the part of officers, says the Kansas City Times, didn't seem to work with President Cleveland. Gen. Ruger and Potter are both at their post of duty, and so is Major Clous.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, under his recent promotion will doubtless go to his company, and leave a vacancy for an Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of the Missouri.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, well known to American rifle-men, was reported on Tuesday as dying of Bright's disease. Sir Henry inherited his title from his grandfather, who was an eminent physician to the Royal family of England.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE, U. S. N., in reply to a question as to the truth of a rumor that he had completed the organization of another Arctic Expedition, is reported as saying: "I have been working to organize an expedition for the past three years, but it seems no closer now than when I returned from the north. In fact, the scheme looks as though it were a dead cock in the pit, but I will continue to work on it."

GENERAL HAZEN, in his testimony April 3 before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, said he had for a long time been pursued by designing and wilful men, who had never ceased to try to injure him and to pursue him with every calumny that could possibly be conjectured by a malignant and vicious man. Certain newspapers, he said, had also never ceased to assail his character or to question his motives, but he was inclined to speak kindly of them.

"THE well-known Hungarian duellist, M. Pfenzyl," says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, "has just celebrated at the town of Peath his thirty-fifth duel by a unique banquet. Only those were invited who could prove that they had fought in at least six duels. Many heroes of note were present, some with faces covered with scars, others minus an ear, and others again without an eye, or with two or three fingers missing. The least presentable of all the guests was a French gentleman who had lost his nose in a combat with M. Andrassy."

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., attended a meeting at Association Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening of last week, called to discuss the better government and education of the Indians. Ex-Chief Justice Daly presided and interesting speeches were made by Bishop Potter, Capt. Pratt, and others. At the close of the meeting a series of resolutions were adopted lamenting past apathy and wrong in the treatment of the Indian tribes, and emphasizing the obligation upon us as a nation to labor for their civilization and to accord to them the rights of citizenship.

Now that General Howard has been promoted, the Omaha Herald has a word to say concerning the "obtrusive divines" who got up the resolutions in Boston touching the promotion. The Herald says: "General Howard's courage and constancy as an officer are not to be disputed. The President must have appreciated them when he promoted him in the face of the 'Christian soldier' capt. His obtrusive ministerial friends, however, need to be squelched. They bring reproach upon their calling and ridicule upon themselves by such procedure as the above-named."

THE Omaha *Ecclesiast*, of March 27, says: Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, Fort Douglas, goes East on one month's leave. Lieut. Parker, 9th Cavalry, Ft. Washakie, has been granted a leave which it is reported he will improve by taking a wedding journey. Colonel Henry has recovered from his recent illness caused by hemorrhage from his wound in the face. This time last year at Fort Leavenworth he was similarly ill, but to a much greater extent than now. Dr. Ed. Summers had charge of the case, and by skill and precautionary measures of plugging back and front of nose, would have checked a greater hemorrhage.

THE Brackett News of April 3 has the following Fort Clark items:

Chaplain Merrill is working hard to organize a Young Men's Christian Association at the post. Co. K, 19th Inf., Col. Towle, left Thursday for Eagle Pass to take station and re-establish Fort Duncan. Cos. A and H, 18th Inf., arrived Monday from Ringgold. Lieut. C. O. Gilmore arrived from New Mexico a few days ago, called by the dangerous illness of his son. The little fellow is now out of danger. Lieut. J. M. Cunningham is raising subscriptions for the purchase of suitable prizes for marksmanship for men of the post.

SURGEON HENRY R. TILTON, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting friends in New York City.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week on a short visit to New York.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN, U. S. A., left Washington on Wednesday for Chicago to return next week.

REAR ADMIRAL MELANCTON SMITH, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, quartering at the Continental Hotel.

LIEUTENANT V. E. STOTTLER, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Uncompahgre, Col., is visiting friends at Buffalo, N. Y.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Baltimore.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge celebrated his 67th birthday March 26. He entered the Army as colonel Nov. 3, 1837.

MAJOR G. K. BRADY, 18th Infantry, en route to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson, visited relatives in Pittsburgh early in the week.

MAJOR F. S. DODGE, Paymaster U. S. A., sails from Galveston for New York April 13, and expects to join at Governor's Island about April 22.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, Colonel 4th U. S. Inf., has returned to Fort Omaha and will supervise the transfer of his regiment to the Department of the Columbia.

Mrs. LIEUTENANT O. L. WIETING and daughter of Fort Wayne, Mich., are the guests of General and Mrs. Vogdes at their residence, 104 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

FORT MARION, St. Augustine, Fla., is again to be put to the useful purpose of isolating and keeping under watch and ward the Apaches who recently surrendered to Gen. Crook, and were brought in by Lieut. Maus.

P. A. ENGINEER F. J. HOFFMAN, U. S. N., was married at Germantown, Philadelphia, April 1, to Miss Marie Antoniette Zane, daughter of Mr. A. V. Zane. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

THE Kansas Times reports that 20 officers at Fort Leavenworth made up a pool of \$50, of \$2.50 each, to be divided among the officers correctly naming the colonels to be promoted brigadiers. Gen. Ruger was mentioned, but not Gen. Potter.

THE engagement of Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., U. S. A., to Miss Hancock, of Chicago, is announced; the wedding will take place in May. Lieut. Vogdes and bride will spend the summer East.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD's funeral will take place at Kearny, Neb., Sunday, April 11. His body, in charge of Capt. Bourke, arrived at Kearny, April 6, and the funeral is delayed to allow time for arrival of some officers of Capt. Crawford's regiment from Texas.

THE Panama R. R., which has for some time been in search of a superintendent, has finally secured Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., for one year at a salary of \$25,000, he being granted leave of absence for that period. His clerk goes with him into the employ of the railroad.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Capt. Edward Maguire, Engr. Corps; 2d Lt. W. P. Stone, 2d Art.; Capt. Chas. Bird, A. Q. M., 1336 G st., N. W.; 1st Lieut. F. Marsh, 1st Art.; Maj. F. Van Vleet, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Stevens, 6th Inf.

THE Washington *Critic* says: "Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. E. Ide, U. S. N., who has been granted leave until next January, has arrived at the Ebbitt House from New York. He is going to Constantinople to visit his uncle, Minister S. S. Cox, and in case of war in the East will be detailed as military attache to the legation to Turkey."

LIEUTENANT LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Artillery, in a recent letter to the *Herald*, contradicts several of the statements made in that paper with regard to the trouble with the students at the Wisconsin University. We are informed on reliable authority that the insubordination of certain of the upper classmen was promptly quelled by Lieut. Lomia, and that his action was fully sustained by the college authorities.

THE officers of the Navy stationed in Washington were distressed to learn on Saturday afternoon last that Commo. Truxtun had fallen in an epileptic fit at the Ebbitt House. He was being shaved in the barber shop, when he suddenly plunged forward and struck heavily on his head on the marble floor. His scalp was badly cut. He was conveyed to his room, but soon afterwards went into another spasm of epilepsy. The Commodore soon rallied again, and was sufficiently improved on the following Monday to leave for his home in Norfolk. He was accompanied thither by Mrs. Truxtun and Dr. Byrnes of the Navy, who came from Norfolk to meet him. Dr. Byrnes stated that the profuse hemorrhage from the wounds on Commo. Truxtun's head, made by his falling forward from the barber's chair against the iron stanchions, probably saved his life, or at least a stroke of paralysis. The cuts were on the head, over the left temple, and on the side of the face. All that is now needed, Dr. Byrnes thinks, is rest and quiet.

THE Montpelier (Vt.) *Argus and Patriot* of March 31, contains a very interesting account of the growth of a business established at Post Mills, Vt., by Capt. Thomas H. Chubb, a Southern gentleman who was thrown upon the world by the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, with a shattered fortune and impaired health. By the advice of his physician he removed to New England and having some knowledge of the manufacture of fishing rods as a smarter he turned his attention to it as a manufacturing industry. The result is the establishment of a valuable business, the careful attention to details and the introduction of numerous labor saving appliances enabling him to supply the demands of the most fastidious anglers for a piscatorial outfit.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The nominations of Gen. Ruger and Potter, Capt. Clous and the three chaplains sent to the Senate last week, were favorably acted upon by the Military Committee at its meeting on Tuesday. The only other business transacted was the adoption of favorable reports on Senate bill No. 1861, providing for sale of Fort Omaha, Neb., and the purchase of a new site and the construction thereon of suitable buildings for a twelve company military post, and S. 743, appropriating \$5,000 to be equally divided between Mrs. Martha Vaughn and legal representatives of Mrs. Louisa Jackson for patriotic services, hazards and losses incurred by said persons in conveying information of great value to the Union forces in the State of Kentucky in March, 1863.

The bill for the relief of the graduates of the Military Academy, who, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury recently held, were not entitled to pay as officers until they had received their commissions as 2d Lieutenants, was reported to the Senate on Monday last by Mr. Sewell, without the amendment for the relief of future graduates which the committee authorized him to make, and which we published in last week's JOURNAL. As the amendment was recommended by the Paymaster-General and concurred in by the Adjutant-General, their letters being made a part of the committee's report, we infer that Mr. Sewell overlooked it in submitting the bill to the Senate. In their report the committee say:

It has been the custom in the service from the foundation of the Academy until this decision was promulgated, to consider a cadet upon his graduation as entitled to his pay as a 2d Lieutenant, and to three months' leave of absence without deduction of pay. There is no good reason why this practice should be changed, and it is a gross injustice to do so with cadets who, upon entering West Point, sign an agreement with the Government to serve eight years upon the then existing basis of pay and allowances.

Besides the communications of the Paymaster-General and Adjutant-General favoring the passage of the bill with the amendment referred to, petitions in favor of the bill, signed by twenty-six officers stationed at Fort Monroe, and fifteen officers at the Washington Barracks, are incorporated in the committee's report.

By a vote of 152 to 68 the House on April 5 suspended the rules and passed the bill introduced by Mr. Wolford, of Kentucky, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. The bill puts all survivors of the war who served for any period and who were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, on the pension rolls at the rate of \$8 a month. It excludes soldiers who served in the Rebel Army whose political disabilities have not been removed. According to an estimate made by Commissioner Black there are now 48,998 pensionable persons of the sort described by Mr. Wolford's bill. If the bill should pass the Senate in the shape that it got through the House it will therefore call for an annual expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Wednesday, adopted favorable reports on the bills, No. 1017, to relieve certain enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, and H. R. 2257, for the relief of the Naval Cadets who entered the Naval Academy prior to the passage of the act of August 5, 1882. As the latter bill was materially amended, we give the full text as finally agreed to:

That that part of the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the service of each year, shall not apply to those Cadets who had entered the Naval Academy prior to the passage of said act; and those members who have been honorably discharged under provisions of the aforesaid act, upon making application to the Secretary of the Navy within 60 days after the passage of this act, shall be restored to the service and take their place on the Naval Register in the same manner as if said act had not been passed. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any change in the assignments made under the act offered August 5, 1882, of graduates of the Naval Academy to the line and to the staff and Marine Corps. And *provided* further, that this act shall not apply to those cadets who failed to pass the physical examination at time of graduation.

Sec. 2. Officers restored under the provisions of this act shall not be entitled to receive pay for the period intervening between the date of their discharge under the act of August 5, 1882, and their restoration as herein provided for, but in all other respects they shall be considered as having been continuously in the Naval service.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs April 7 agreed to report favorably Representative Boutelle's bill to relieve appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion when it appears that the enlisted man served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until May 1, 1865, or was prevented by wounds or disease from being mustered out. The bill is similar in scope to the act relieving soldiers of the charge of desertion under the same conditions. The committee also agreed to a favorable report on Mr. Ballentine's bill restoring to the Naval Service some forty or fifty cadets who were honorably discharged under the operations of the act of August 2, 1883.

The Naval appropriation bill is to be taken up by the House Naval Committee on Wednesday next, and consideration of it continued until completed. The sub-committee in charge of the Fortification bill have not yet reported but it is learned from Chairman Forney that only the usual appropriation will be recommended. The Secretary of War has sent a letter to the House calling attention to omission in the Army appropriation bill for purchase of horses, and recommending that for purchase and hire as draught and pack animals be substituted for purchase and hire of mules and oxen. The House Naval Committee will ask the House next week to set a day for consideration of the reorganizing bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2023, Mr. Everts. Granting an increase of pension of \$100 per month to Mrs. Gen. Ward B. Burnett.

S. 2023, Reported by Mr. Voorhees. Providing for the payment of \$2,500 to Theophilus Fisk Mills for executing a model and design for an equestrian statue of the late Gen. John A. Rawlins.

S. 2081, Mr. Hawley. To allow in the settlement of the accounts of Capt. J. O. Skinner, an A. Surg. and Act. Medical Storekeeper U. S. Army, the disbursement by him, upon proper vouchers, of \$500 for portraits of Surgeons-General Lawson, Finley, Barnes, and Crane, by instructions and authority of the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the belief that said portraits of the founders and promoters of the Army Medical Museum and Library were an authorized and a proper purchase under an appropriation made by Con-

gress providing "for the Army Medical Museum, and for medical and other works for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office."

S. 2038, Mr. Sabin (by request.) To authorize the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the Army for gallant services in the Indian campaigns.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, at his discretion, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to brevet rank all officers of the Army now on the active or retired list who have been recommended for brevet rank by their department commander, for gallant service in action against hostile Indians, since January 1, 1867.

S. 2043, Gorman. To transfer Captain Charles Thomas, of the retired list of the U. S. N., from furlough pay to the seventy-five per centum pay of retired officers, under section 1588 R. Stat., and that the transfer shall take effect from the same date as that of other officers of the same rank who were retired at the same time and for the same cause.

S. 2044, Mr. Sherman. To extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved Sept. 28, 1850, in favor of all officers and soldiers who served in the Army of the United States during the years 1853 to 1861, inclusive.

S. 2054, Mr. Riddleberger. Increasing to \$50 per month the pension of Mrs. M. C. Hanson, widow of Captain Wright Hanson, U. S. A.

H. R. 7293, Cutcheon, for the better protection of the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, makes it unlawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors within a radius of one mile of the Home.

[This bill is in answer to a petition signed by Generals Sheridan, Macfadyen, Drum, Holabird, Murray, Hunt, Major B. B. Hittinhouse, Captain Robt. Catlin, Surgeon C. C. Byrne, and a large number of citizens.]

H. R. 7311, Glover. To authorize the appointment of a military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

H. R. 7371, Butterworth. Authorizing the issue of discharges to the ex-soldiers and ex-sailors who enlisted in the Army or Navy while minors, under assumed names, and served faithfully according to the terms of enlistment.

H. R. 7356, Felix Campbell. To amend sec. 6 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, as follows: "And the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., are hereby authorized to pay, in quarterly installments, four-fifths of the annual amount required for the maintenance of each inmate in the Home, to each well-conducted inmate who may desire to leave the Home to go live with his family, relations and friends, or wherever he may desire to, from the date he may leave the Home, through an application through the governor of the Home to the Board of Commissioners, who will furnish the commutation as hereby authorized. The provisions of this act, amendment, extension to the aforesaid sec. 6 of the aforesaid act approved March 3d, 1883, will extend to all others entitled to the benefits of the Home, by applying for it to the Board of Commissioners, and will extend also to such others of good character and conduct as may become entitled to the benefits of the Home hereafter."

H. R. 7488, Mr. Wheeler. Granting a pension to Captain William J. Duley, chief of scouts, with the rank of captain, in the Army of the Northwest, Major-General John Pope commanding.

H. R. 7579, Bragg. That the commanding officer of any regiment or detachment of men, and the commanding officer at any post or garrison, is hereby authorized and empowered summarily to hear, try, acquit or convict and punish any and every enlisted man then being under his command who shall have been guilty in his presence or under his command, of any petty misconduct, breach of discipline, neglect or violation of duty, and, upon conviction, to impose such punishment in each case as to such officer shall seem commensurate with the offense and tend best to prevent its repetition; either by fine, fatigue duty, or temporary confinement in the guard-house or under guard, or by the court or with any such part of the time of the confinement, as such officer, in his discretion, may direct: *Provided*, That no fine shall exceed in amount one-third of a month's pay, and confinement imposed shall not exceed ten days at any one time.

H. R. 7580, Mr. Bragg. That no judge advocate, or officer acting as such, before any court-martial, shall hold any communication with the court or with any member of the court concerning any question, matter, or thing involved in or having any relation or bearing, directly or indirectly, upon the case upon trial, after the court shall be sworn and before judgment is pronounced, except in the hearing and presence of the accused on trial and of his counsel, if he shall have appeared with counsel, and then such communication shall be entered upon and made part of the record of the case. Any judge advocate, or officer acting as such, who shall violate the provisions of this section, and any member of a court-martial who shall receive any communication in violation thereof and shall not promptly report the same to the officer convening the court, shall be subject to trial by a general court-martial upon the charge of violating this act, which is hereby declared a military offense cognizable by court-martial, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States. Sec. 2. That no officer who shall have conducted or assisted to conduct a trial before a court-martial shall ever be required or permitted to prepare or assist in the preparation of the case to be presented to the President of the United States for his final action thereon. Sec. 3. That no officer being or acting as a judge advocate shall receive any additional pay other than the pay proper of his grade; and so much of chapter 218 of the laws of 1864 as conflict herewith is hereby repealed. Sec. 4. That every sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer from the Service shall be inoperative until the President shall approve the same in person; but the order promulgating the sentence and judgment after such approval shall be "by order of the President," and signed by the Secretary of War. Sec. 5. That if any person, being a civilian not subject to military law, having been duly summoned under the laws of the United States, shall refuse or neglect to appear before either a court-martial or court of inquiry, at the time or place mentioned in the process, or if upon his appearance he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a like offense on the trial of a suit in the district court of the United States; and the same power to punish for contempt, and to the same extent, is hereby conferred upon courts-martial and courts of inquiry as is conferred upon courts of the provisions of Sec. 725 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. *Provided*, however, That no witness shall be required to make any disclosure or discovery which shall tend to criminate him, either under the laws of the United States, or the laws of any State or Territory, or the laws of any foreign State.

H. R. 7634, Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Military Affairs. To increase the efficiency of the line of the Army, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, Sec. 1. That each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall consist of 3 battalions of 4 companies each, and the following officers and non-commissioned officers: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster (to be extra lieutenants selected from the regiment), 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 chief musician (who shall be instructor of music) and 1 music sergeant.

Sec. 2. That each company of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler and such number of privates, not exceeding 58 in time of peace and 100 in time

of war or other public exigency, as the President may direct.

Sec. 3. That each company of artillery not serving as field artillery, and each company of infantry, shall consist of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and such number of privates, not exceeding 58 in time of peace and 120 in time of war or other public exigency, as the President may direct.

Sec. 4. That two companies of each regiment of artillery, to be designated by the President, shall be habitually organized and equipped as batteries of light artillery, and shall constitute schools of instruction for the regiment under command of a major. Companies so equipped shall be styled "batteries of field artillery;" but in time of war or other public exigency any or all the companies of each regiment may be organized and equipped as batteries of field artillery.

Sec. 5. That each battery of field artillery shall consist of 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 farriers, 1 saddler and such number of privates, not exceeding 120, as the President may direct.

Sec. 6. That such portion of the Corps of Engineers as may be organized into companies and battalions, shall be considered as a part of the line of the Army, and there may be added to the Engineer Battalion, as now organized, 1 chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and shall receive the same pay as the chief musician of regiments.

Sec. 7. That in time of peace the 5 companies of the 1st and 2d battalions of each regiment of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall be manned, and the four companies of the 3d battalion shall not be manned. One major and the officers of the unmanned companies of the 3d battalion of each regiment shall be available for details for any and all military duty to which they may be assigned by the Secretary of War. These officers shall also be employed, in the discretion of the President, on such other public duties as he may direct and as authorized by existing law. Should any of the officers remain unemployed, they may be placed on waiting orders with only three-fourths pay.

Sec. 8. That whenever a major, captain or lieutenant serving with troops shall leave the Service by death, resignation, discharge, or otherwise, he shall have been detached for a period of over four months' duration, or selected for staff duty, or granted a leave of absence which, with extensions, will cover a period of over six months, or shall have become permanently incapacitated for active duty from any cause, an officer of the same grade and regiment, shall at once be transferred to the vacancy, so that there shall be present for duty with the troops the proper complement of officers. *Provided*, That all lieutenants of less than six years' service as commissioned officers, who belong to the companies of the third or skeleton battalions, shall be assigned to duty for instruction as additional lieutenants to the active or manned battalions of their respective regiments; and no regimental lieutenant of less than six years' service with troops as a commissioned officer shall be eligible for any detail or assignment away from his command, except by the special order of the President.

Sec. 9. That there shall be instituted and maintained, in accordance with regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, an equitable and just system of transfers and rotation of duties among all the majors and company officers of each regiment, and no officer shall be continued on any staff, detached, or special duty for a period exceeding four years, except by the special order of the President.

Sec. 10. That in time of war or other great public exigency the President may, in his discretion, cause the third battalion of each regiment to be manned and placed on a war footing. Under the conditions stated, there may be added to each battalion of each regiment 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster (to be extra lieutenants of the regiment), 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant and 2 batteries or companies. There may also be added to each company of cavalry, to each company of artillery not serving as field artillery, and to each company of infantry, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant and 4 corporals.

Sec. 11. That whenever all the battalions of any regiment shall have been filled to the war standard and called into active service, there may be organized for each such regiment, and as a component part thereof, a fourth or depot battalion, consisting of 1 major and not exceeding 4 companies. Each depot company, including a depot company to be organized under like conditions for the Engineer Battalion, shall consist of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 field musicians, and 30 privates. The depot battalions and companies shall be stationed at such places as the Secretary of War may direct, and shall be employed, under his direction, in recruiting and training recruits for the active battalions.

Sec. 12. That the military band of each regiment and of the Engineer Battalion shall consist of 30 men; and only private soldiers shall be detached from their companies for such duty. The band musicians shall be armed, equipped, and thoroughly instructed and trained by the adjutant for service as soldiers; and the commanding officer may, in his discretion, excuse these men from any other duty ordinarily devolved upon private soldiers of companies.

Sec. 13. That the band musicians shall, while serving as such, receive the pay of privates of engineers of the first class; but they may, in the discretion of the regimental commander, be detailed as musicians and returned to their companies for duty as privates.

Sec. 14. That appointments to original and other vacancies created by this act shall be filled by seniority from the three arms of the Service, cavalry, artillery, and infantry; but no vacancy in the artillery shall be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of any other arm: *Provided*, That no officer shall be appointed to an original vacancy under this act until he shall have passed the examination provided for in sec. 22 of this act.

Sec. 15. That there shall be but one grade of lieutenant on the active list in any regiment, corps, or department of the Army; and after the appointments authorized by the preceding section shall have been made, the President is authorized to issue new commissions, all conferring rank of even date, to all 1st lieutenants and 2d lieutenants who may then be in service, said commissions to recite and declare that the persons named therein are invested with the rank of lieutenants in their respective regiments, corps, or departments. The relative rank and order of precedence of the said 1st and 2d lieutenants in the new grade of lieutenant shall be the same as that existing on the 1st day of January, 1867: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the rank, title, or pay of any officer whose name is borne on the retired list.

Sec. 16. That in order to bring about the reorganization of regiments and consolidation of companies and batteries provided for by this act, the President shall, on the 1st day of January, 1887, or as soon thereafter as in his judgment the interests of the Service will permit, by the necessary transfers and assignments within each regiment, arrange the proper complement of commissioned officers and enlisted men to each of the regiments, battalions, and companies. The present cavalry force shall be consolidated into 40 companies, the artillery force shall be consolidated into 30 companies, including the batteries, and the infantry force shall be consolidated into 30 companies.

Sec. 17. That all supernumerary 1st sergeants shall be honorably discharged, unless they elect to remain in service in the grade of sergeant; and all supernumerary sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates shall be assigned to the organized batteries and companies of their respective regiments, and shall remain so assigned until the number of enlisted men in each organization is reduced by casualty to the number provided for in this act.

Sec. 18. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be sold at public auction any surplus cavalry horses that may not be required for military purposes. Surplus arms, equipments, and other military supplies may be sold or stored, at the interests of the Service may require.

Sec. 19. That all enlisted men heretofore classified and designated as "trumpeters" shall be hereafter mustered and designated as "musicians;" and all non-commissioned officers heretofore designated as "principal musicians" and "chief trumpeters" shall be hereafter designated and mustered as "music-sergeants."

Sec. 20. That the pay of enlisted men whose designations and titles are changed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section shall remain as now fixed by law.

Sec. 21. That the pay of sergeant-majors and quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of post quartermaster-sergeants, and of post commissary-sergeants during the first term of enlistment, shall be \$30 per month, with contingent additions thereto as are now provided in section 1391 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 22. That after all the appointments provided for in section 14 of this act shall have been made promotions from the lowest commissioned grade to that of colonel in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be by seniority throughout the several lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: *Provided*, That no officer of either of the three arms of the service designated shall be promoted into a higher grade, or appointed to an original vacancy created by this act, until he shall have been examined and approved as to his physical and moral qualifications by the board of officers to be constituted and appointed under the provisions of section 23 of this act. Should the board find that any officer who may have appeared for examination is physically incapacitated or morally disqualified for active service, and that said incapacity or disqualification is due to intemperance or other vicious habits, he shall be discharged from the service; but if the board shall find the disability is only physical, is temporary in its character, and is not due to a fact of a fact or vicious habits, he shall, notwithstanding said temporary physical disability, be considered eligible for promotion. If the board shall find that the officer is permanently incapacitated through no fault of his own or vicious habits, he shall be placed on the retired list; but in all cases where it shall be found that the incapacity is the result of wounds received in action during the late war, the officer shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the office for which he could have been eligible and to which he would have been promoted if he had not been found physically incapacitated.

Sec. 23. That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall from time to time assemble boards for the examination of officers whose promotion is conditioned upon their passing the examination required by the preceding section. Said board shall consist of five officers, two of whom shall be selected from the Medical Department, and, excepting the medical officers, shall be composed, as far as may be, of seniors in rank to the officers examined. The boards shall conform to and be governed by the requirements of sections 1247, 1248, 1249, and 1253 of the Revised Statutes; and the proceedings and decision of the board shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War, and shall be laid by him before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

Sec. 24. That in time of peace only graduates of the Military Academy and meritorious non-commissioned officers who may have been recommended for commissions shall be eligible for appointment of lieutenant in any regiment or corps of the Army. Appointments to all original vacancies that may arise under the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of this act may be made from the Army or from civil life, in the discretion of the President.

Sec. 25. That all captains and lieutenants serving with their regiments or companies, belonging to the cavalry, artillery, or infantry, whose duties require them to be mounted, shall be furnished with public horses by the Quartermaster's Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Sec. 26. That officers having the rank of captain or lieutenant in any of the staff corps or departments, and all captains and lieutenants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry who may be appointed on selected for staff duty away from their regiments, and those of like grade and arm who may be assigned to other detached or special duty, if their duties require them to be mounted, shall be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department with facilities to enable them to properly perform their mounted duties, or they shall be furnished with forage in kind for the number of horses and carriages owned and kept by them in service, as authorized for officers of their rank by existing laws.

Sec. 27. That captains and lieutenants of the Army shall be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respective designations; said rates of pay shall not, however, be held to include the increase for length of service now allowed to all officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier-general, in accordance with the provisions of section 1391 of the Revised Statutes.

Captain, \$1,800 per year.
Assistant surgeon, having the rank of lieutenant, \$1,500 per year. Regimental and battalion adjutant and regimental and battalion quartermaster, \$1,600 per year.

Lieutenant of any other arm, corps, or department, during the first six years' service as a commissioned officer, \$1,400 per year; and after the completion of said six years' service, \$1,500 per year.

Sec. 28. That each commissioned officer having the rank of captain or lieutenant, belonging to any staff corps or department, and each captain or lieutenant of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, who may be assigned to staff duty away from his regiment, and each officer of like grade and arm who may be assigned to other detached or special duty, shall, if the duties of the officer require him to be mounted, either be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department with proper facilities to enable him to properly perform his mounted duties, or he shall keep and use his own horses; and if any such officer shall, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, supply his own horses and use them in the performance of his official duties, he shall be paid the sum of \$200 per year while performing said mounted duties; and said sum of \$200 per year shall be in addition to the current yearly pay of his grade, as fixed by section 20 of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as in any manner affecting the pay or allowances of any officer of the Army above the grade of captain, or of any officer holding the rank of field officer.

Sec. 29. That the Secretary of War shall define, in regulations to be established by him, the circumstances and conditions to govern in the determination of the necessity for an officer of the rank of captain or lieutenant to be mounted, and whether such officers shall supply their own horses or be supplied with facilities to enable them to perform their mounted duties.

Sec. 30. That there shall be no further appointments of 2d lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

Sec. 31. That in time of peace the total number of enlisted men in the line of the Army, including the non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments, hospital stewards, prison guards, Military Academy detachments, general service clerks, recruiting parties, recruits, and Indian scouts, shall be, and hereby is, established as a force not to exceed 25,000.

Sec. 32. That there shall be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, as many veterinary surgeons, not exceeding 50 in all, as he may judge necessary for the public service, and who shall each receive not to exceed \$100 per month and the same allowances that are granted to a sergeant-major.

Sec. 33. That officers of the Army who have been or who may hereafter be retired from active service by reason of age, length of service, or for disability not incident to the service, shall be paid at the rate of two per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired for each year's service, by commission or enlistment, in the land or naval forces of the United States, rendered prior to retirement: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to any officer, active or retired, who has been brevetted for gallantry in action or for gallant and meritorious services in face of the enemy: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the pay of an officer thus retired exceed 75 per centum of the pay of his rank when retired.

Sec. 34. That the officers whose names are now or may be hereafter borne upon the retired list shall, from time to time, and at the discretion of the President, be re-examined by a retiring board; and if it shall appear upon re-examination that any officer has become fully qualified for active service, he shall be transferred to the active list and assigned to the first vacancy in the officers' grade which may occur in the arm, corps, or department to which the officer belonged before retirement.

Sec. 35. That this act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1887; and all laws inconsistent with or repugnant to this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

RODMAN'S PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO STEEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The first thing to be thought of in a large gun is its proper form.

There can be little question that the form of gun known as the Rodman is nearly if not quite perfect and that its curves, modified to suit the different lengths required, would give the best shape for heavy rifled guns.

The next thing to be considered is the material of which the gun should be made.

At the present time mild cast steel seems to be regarded as the most suitable material, as it is stronger and more homogeneous than wrought iron, and is also much stronger, although not more homogeneous, than cast iron.

We have next to deal with the properties of cast steel and to consider which is the best mode of manipulation of the metal to secure those properties which are most desirable in a gun.

Cast steel is crystalline in structure, and experience proves that it is in its condition of greatest strength when the crystals are of the smallest attainable size, the most uniform in size throughout the mass, and are free from irregular internal strains. When a large mass of steel is cast and is allowed to cool slowly and without interference it forms in large, irregular, and unevenly distributed crystals, and in that form it has very little useful strength. It is the object of subsequent operations to reduce these crystals, make them uniform in size and even in distribution in the mass. There are three common modes of working the ingot to obtain these ends.

The most common method is that of forging or hammering.

In forging, the practice is to heat the steel until the crystals are destroyed and the mass is plastic, then to subject it to heavy and rapid blows of the hammer while it is cooling; the effect is to compact the mass and increase its density, and to force the formation of small crystals by the violent vibrations caused by the blows of the hammer.

Another method which has many advocates is that known as liquid compression. In this case the steel while molten is subjected to very heavy pressure by the use of powerful hydraulic rams, and in this way it is made dense, homogeneous, and small in crystallization.

The third method is the one that is used from necessity by the makers of steel castings; it is called annealing, and consists in heating the mass slowly to a uniform red heat and then cooling it very slowly. The effect of this annealing is to produce a casting that has small crystals of uniform size and even distribution; it is the easiest, cheapest, most certain, and most rational way to produce a large mass of steel of uniform structure and great strength.

The objections to the first method, by forging, are its great cost, its uncertain results, and its limitations.

By this method it is necessary to make a gun of many pieces, a built-up gun, because a whole gun cannot be hammered successfully in one piece.

The cost of heating and hammering the various parts is large, and after this is done each piece must be machined accurately and at still greater cost, and when the whole is assembled it is an unmechanical, unsatisfactory agglomeration of uncertain strength.

The method of liquid compression is open to the objections of great cost, and uncertain results; if the first operation be unsuccessful from any cause, the whole work is lost because the operation cannot be repeated.

The method of casting and annealing is cheap and sure. A whole gun weighing one hundred tons or more can be operated upon as easily as a piece of steel weighing one ton can be hammered.

If the first annealing should not be complete, the operation can be repeated as often as may be necessary until the result desired is obtained.

It is a property of cast steel, well known to steel makers, that an ingot can be made as fine in the grain, more homogeneous and free from internal strains, and quite as strong by annealing as it can be made by any amount of hammering or rolling.

As to the soundness of castings, the problem of producing sound steel castings is no more difficult of solution than it was in cast iron in the days of the great Rodman and Dahlgren guns; in fact it has long been solved by the well known Terre-Noire process.

But it is said the Terre-Noire people have failed to produce satisfactory cast guns. Of course they have; they did not use the Rodman principle, and without it there is little hope of making a large gun successfully; with it a 200-ton rifled gun is just as possible and just as sure, as are the 15-in. and 20-in. smooth bore guns that are mounted in Fort Hamilton.

If ordnance constructors could only be made to understand that cast steel is only cast iron refined and strengthened; that every rule, every property, every characteristic of one is common to the other, only differing in degree; if they would realize that Rodman reached the perfection of science in manipulating crystalline metal, American guns of cheap cost and sure value would soon be as far ahead of the composite failures of Europe as the great cast iron Columbiads of our war days were ahead of anything the world had ever seen up to that time.

It has cost Europe many millions of dollars to secure a feeling of safety against those old Rodman guns, and yet there is not a really safe, well designed, mechanically constructed great gun in Europe to-day, and it is safe to say there never will be one that is made by hammering or pressing.

What America needs is another Rodman to develop his principles again, and so place our armament away in advance of anything that has been done anywhere in the world.

WM. METCALF,

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1886.

A FORT DAVIS correspondent writes: Mrs. W. H. Gardner and Mrs. L. S. Tesson will arrive April 2, the former from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Eggleston, at Fort Grant, A. T., the latter from Separ, N. M., where Dr. Tesson at present is stationed. The ladies are welcome in our midst. We hope Dr. Tesson may return soon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. W.—Your name is on the Post Q. M. Sergeants list.

P. S.—Having served over 30 years you are entitled to the benefits of the Soldiers' Home.

L. S. H. asks: Are there any U. S. troops stationed in the Territory of Alaska? *Ans.*—No.

Ex-Cavalryman.—Information as to Ordnance Sergeants is not now obtainable at the A. G. O.

Prolonge would like information as to whether in any action during the late war a battery of light artillery fired retreating with prolonge fixed?

X. Y. Z.—A Brazilian fleet will shortly visit New York, and you can then possibly find out whether there is any chance of your being taken into the Brazilian Navy.

J. W. H. asks: If a soldier is tried for desertion, but is only found guilty of absence without leave, does he lose his pay for the time he was absent? *Ans.*—Yes. See G. O. 84, A. G. O., 1885.

Bandsman asks: Can a man who enlists or reenlists for the regimental band be transferred to a company? *Ans.*—Not without his own consent, if he was specially enlisted for service in the band.

C. B. says: "I was tried for desertion, but only found guilty of absence without leave. Does this deprive me of the retained pay at the expiration of my service?" *Ans.*—No. The causes for which retained pay shall be forfeited are specifically stated in G. O. 51, A. G. O. of 1872.

S. A. H. asks: "To what Army Corps did the 7th Vermont Infantry belong at any time during the late war?" *Ans.*—It belonged to the Department of the Gulf, which on the 14th of December, 1862, was organized as the 19th Army Corps, under the command of Major-General N. P. Banks.

Corporal asks: Paragraph 245, Upton's Tactics, company being in line to form single rank from double rank, after the fours have wheeled to the right or left, does the rear rank of each four stand fast or does it step back to 32 inches and then halt? *Ans.*—They stand fast at once and do not fall back to 32 inches.

Recruit asks: "What studies would an enlisted man have to be proficient in to enable him to pass a Board for a 2d Lieutenant's commission?" *Ans.*—Become proficient in what is known as an English education, and add thereto a good practical knowledge of the military profession, and you will stand a good chance, if you behave yourself, of promotion first to the non-commissioned and then to the commissioned rank.

F. G. asks: Have the colonies of Australia any permanent troops; if so, how organized; by whom are they supported, by the British Government or the colonies? *Ans.*—No troops of the regular army of Great Britain are stationed in the Australian colonies. They furnish their own troops and pay for them. British officers, however, command the various districts, with headquarters in Sydney, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

H. asks: What infantry tactics are used by the Mexican Army? *Ans.*—Four years ago the drilling of the Mexican infantry was remodelled on the system used in the French Army with modifications peculiar to the strength of the battalions and the topographical condition of the country. Other tactics on a larger scale for divisions are now under consideration, the system chosen being that of modern manoeuvres introduced in the French Army, that is so far as the mountainous character of Mexico will admit of their practice.

C. R. asks: At dress parade, when a battalion of three companies is divided into six commands, what or how should the first sergeants report to the adjutant? Should it be Co. A, B, C, D, E, F, or 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.; or should two sergeants acting as 1st sergeants of two commands constituting one company report that company letter twice (once each), or should only three sergeants report their Co. letter once for each of the three original commands? *Ans.*—In the first place there is no necessity of equalizing companies for dress parade, but if a command is so divided that the companies should temporarily have letters assigned to them, or if this has been neglected they should report according to their numerical designation in line. First sergeants to report twice is entirely out of the question.

N. C. S. asks: "What are the rulings, decisions, or orders as to command of a regiment when, through absence, illness, etc., of the Colonel, the officer next in rank is on duty at some distant post not regimental headquarters?" *Ans.*—General Sherman, some years ago, decided that in such a case the Lieutenant-Colonel, if on duty at a post in the same Department, should be ordered "at once to regimental headquarters to take command of the regiment during the absence of the Colonel." But the rule is not closely followed, nor indeed does it seem necessary that it should, for regiments are generally so scattered among several posts that the senior officer of the Colonel's post might safely be vested with the temporary command during the latter's absence. But the strict application of the military rule would certainly require the Lieutenant-Colonel to be assigned, or, in his absence, the senior Major, and so on.

L. H. asks: 1. The company is in column of platoons, at a carry, and the command is: "Form company left oblique. Double time. March." Does the first platoon advance at double time? If not, it seems to me that the instructions in "Memoranda of Decisions," etc., page 16, require the second platoon only to come to the right shoulder and resume the carry on arriving on the line. If marching at quick time in column of platoons at a carry, the movement alluded to would be one where a "sub-division" is required to take double time for a specific purpose and for a limited period. Would it not? *Ans.*—In the first place, par. 271 distinctly says that the chief of the leading platoon cautions it to advance in quick time, but without this common sense should tell you that if both took up the double time they could never in the world come together. With the remainder of your question we agree.

2. In column of platoons at a halt, if the command be given to advance and change direction at the same time, is the wheel of the first platoon on a movable pivot? *Ans.*—On a movable pivot. If executed on a fixed pivot by the leading and on a movable pivot by the second platoon, the platoons would not cover on completion of the change of direction. The command forward implies the supposition that the platoons are in march. The march at carry should be resorted to only when necessary during a drill.

3. In on right into line and right front into line, column of fours, does the sergeant in front who places himself on the flank come to carry arms? The company is, during these movements, neither in column nor in line, and the guides should have some rule to go by. *Ans.*—Yes; the company is viewed as being in line as soon as the first four wheel out.

4. The side step should be executed so that between the raising of the foot, which begins the movement, and the planting by its side of the other foot, there is an interval of 1-120th part of a minute (the cadence in quick time).

5. At the order dismiss the company, the first sergeant salutes and the captain returns the salute, whether his sword is drawn or not. The sergeant steps out at once and dismisses the company.

CAPTAIN W. G. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and family have joined at Fort Yates, Dakota.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General Abner Baird, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.-In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benson, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., March 29, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 1290 to 1278, inclusive, of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 87 and 96, of 1885, from this office, are revoked, and the following pars. are substituted therefor:

INSPECTION OF MONEY ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.
1290. Inspections of money accounts of disbursing officers, required by act of Congress approved April 20, 1874, will be made at least three times a year, and, as far as practicable, at irregular intervals. Reports of these inspections will be made on blanks furnished from the Inspector General's Office at Washington.

1270. Division and department commanders will give the necessary orders for the inspection of the money accounts of disbursing officers who are under their command. These inspections will be made either by division and department inspectors or by officers detailed for that purpose; but the law requires that no officer so detailed shall be in any way connected with the department or corps making the disbursement. Reports of these inspections will be sent to the Inspector General's Office at Washington, through the regular channels.

1271. The inspection of the money accounts of disbursing officers not under the command of division or department commanders but who are disbursing public funds under the orders of the Secretary of War, will be provided for in the following manner:

The Inspector General at Washington will keep division and department inspectors informed of the stations of those disbursing officers whose money accounts the Secretary of War directs shall be inspected through them; and each of these inspectors will, at the proper time, submit to his immediate commander a plan for making the inspections in the most economical manner, either by performing the duty himself or recommending the detail of suitable officers therefor, and will request the issuance of orders directing the inspections to be made in accordance with the plan so submitted.

Reports of these inspections will be forwarded by division and department inspectors direct to the Inspector General's Office at Washington.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., April 2, 1886.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1886.

By direction of the President the following changes of and assignments to command are ordered:

Major General John M. Schofield is relieved from the command of the Division of the Missouri, and assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East.

Major General Alfred H. Terry is relieved from the command of the Department of Dakota, and assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri.

Major General Oliver O. Howard is relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific and the Department of California.

Brigadier General George Crook is, at his own request, relieved from the command of the Department of Arizona, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific.

Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles is relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, and assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona. He will turn over the command of the Missouri to the senior officer on duty in that department.

The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., April 3, 1886.

Publishes letter of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, giving a more complete and comprehensive rendering of the decisions published in G. O. 124, series of 1885, A. G. O., in regard to the transmission of and payment for official telegrams sent over lines connected with the bonded Pacific or land grant railroads.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 5, 1886.

Announces Target practice season for posts as follows: Forts Bennett and Keogh, May 1 to June 30; Missoula, Snelling, Camp Poplar River, and Totten, May 1 to July 31; Custer, Macinnis, Randall, Shaw, Sisseton, May 1 to Aug. 31; Yates, May 15 to June 30; Sully, May 17 to July 16; Assiniboine and Pembina, May 17 to Sept. 16; A. Lincoln and Ord. Depot, Buford, Ellis, and Meade, June 1 to Sept. 30; Yates, Aug. 2 to 16; Bennett and Sully, Aug. 16 to Oct. 15; Keogh, Aug. 23 to Oct. 23; Missoula, Totten and Poplar River, Sept. 1 to 30.

The yearly allowance of shot gun supplies, for each organization is: 14 pounds small arms powder, 4000 cartridge wads, 100 cartridge shells, primed; 100 pounds shot, sporting; 2000 cartridge primers.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry is detailed as a member of the Military Prison Board appointed by G. O. 100, Oct. 4, 1873, from War Dept., vice Major General John M. Schofield, relieved (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M., is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).
S. O. 63, March 17, relating to Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., is amended to direct him to report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for duty as Chief Q. M., relieving Major Andrew J. McGounigle, Q. M., who will proceed to San Antonio, and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty as Chief Q. M., to relieve Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 45, March 19, D. Columbia).
A furlough for four months is granted P. Q. M. Sergt. Robert Fallon, Boise Barracks (S. O. 43, March 25, D. Columbia).

Pay Department.

Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., is assigned to station in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 20, March 23, D. Cal.).

Col. George L. Febiger, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is assigned to duty as Chief Paymr. of the Division. He will relieve Major George W. Candee, Paymr., of his duties at Chicago (G. O. 1, April 1, Div. Mo.).

Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Arizona (S. O. 28, March 25, D. Ariz.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Under the requirements of A. R. 141, 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, 22d Inf., A. D. C., is detailed as Actg. Engr. Officer of the Dept. (G. O. 6, March 29, D. of Texas).

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and Mt. Carmel, Ill., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 30, March 31, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. David C. Houston, C. E., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, March 24, C. E.).

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Plymouth Harbor, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 34, March 24, C. E.).

Capt. James B. Quinn, C. E., will proceed to the Yellowstone River, twenty-five miles beyond Glendive, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 36, March 25, C. E.).

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to Mount Carmel, Ill., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 37, March 27, C. E.).

Capt. James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Beattyville, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 37, March 27, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to the harbor of Belfast, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 38, March 29, C. E.).

Captain Wm. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed to Beaufort, N. C., and over the Clubfoot and Harlow Canal, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 38, March 29, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., is assigned to special duty in the A. G. O., to take effect from April 1 (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns, being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for six months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Major Wm. A. Marye, Ord. Dept. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Peter Sutton, recently appointed from sergeant, General Service, now at David's Island, N. Y., will proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and take charge of the ordnance and ordnance property at that post (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

The extension of leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted Capt. Victor Biart, Asst. Surg., is still further extended one year on account of sickness (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg., Medical Director, will proceed to Forts Sill and Gibson, I. T., on public business (S. O. 31, April 1, Dept. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., will, on the expiration of his leave, report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. James C. Merrill, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 7 (H. Q. A.)).
Asst. Surg. Marshall W. Wood, is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M., appointed at Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 45, March 19, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month is granted Asst. Surg. John Van R. Hoff (S. O. 29, March 29, Dept. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Kneidler, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, will be governed by the subpoena, to appear at the term of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, to be held in the County of Choteau, April 20 (S. O. 23, March 29, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 23, March 29, D. Dakota).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Albert Hartshoff, Surg., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 71, April 7, D. East).

Capt. Wm. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 71, April 7, D. East).

Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg., Fort Adams, R. I., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave (S. O. 71, April 7, D. East).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, Asst. Surg., San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 19, March 24, D. Cal.).

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., Camp Grant, is temporarily assigned to duty at Fort Columbus (S. O. 72, April 8, D. East).

Capt. James A. Finley, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Capt. Wm. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty. 1st Lieut. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, for duty. The following medical officers will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Comdg. Gens. designated for assignment to duty: Capt. John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., Dept. of Texas. Captain George W. Adair, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the East. Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the Columbia. 1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the East. The following medical officers will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Comdg. Gens. designated for assignment to duty: Capt. Edwin F.

Gardner, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the East. 1st Lieut. George W. Wilson, Asst. Surg., Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Major Henry McElderry, Surg., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report for duty as post surg. (S. O. 60, April 2, D. East).

Hospital Steward Charles Parker, Fort Ellis, M. T., is granted furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 23, March 29, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward Torrens has returned to duty at Fort Leavenworth from Kansas City, where he has been the past six months taking lectures at the Kansas City medical college.

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Pursell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Trustum Pond, R. I., and Block Island, and carry out such special orders as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Macinnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, Fort Custer (S. O. 23, March 29, D. Dak.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Boise Barracks, Idaho; temporary: C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker is relieved from temporary duty in Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., reporting, en route, to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for the purpose of conducting the first detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Columbia (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Harry C. Hard, Troop M, Fort Klamath (S. O. 46, March 22, D. Columbia).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Cady Robertson, Troop E, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 46, March 22, D. Columbia).

The C. O. Fort Thomas, A. T., will send Private George Ties, Troop A, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 29, March 29, D. Ariz.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. A. L. Smith is relieved from temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his troop (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. A. L. Smith is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Jefferson Bks. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

Private Otto Kernen, Troop B, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., is relieved from duty as hospital steward of the 2d class, and will proceed without delay to Fort Huachuca, A. T., for duty with his troop (F. O. 20, March 26, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D. E. H. and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman (S. O. 29, March 29, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E. and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F. G. K. and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The leave granted Major John A. Wilcox is extended three months (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

Junior Vet. Surg. Olaf Schwartzkopf is assigned to duty at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 37, March 25, D. Tex.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. E. H. and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G. and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard (then of the 4th Artillery), is further extended five days (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., B. and Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F. and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E. H. K. and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman (S. O. 21, March 30, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. T. W. Jones is relieved from temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his troop (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. T. W. Jones is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Jefferson Bks. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B. and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Monroe, Cal.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edmund K. Russell, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 21, March 30, Div. P.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn E. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Light battery.
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. William P. Stone (S. O. 13, April 1, Art. School.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Prohle, Me.

At his own request, 1st Lieut. Robert Craig is transferred from Bat. C to Bat. H, vice 1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, who is hereby transferred from Bat. H to Bat. C (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. L. and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C. and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

In accordance with the provisions of par. 2386

A. R., 1881, 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts is announced, from April 1, until further orders, while on duty with Light Bat. F. as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 72, April 8, D. East.)

Corpl. John Nihil is promoted sergeant and Private Joseph P. Hayes appointed corporal in Bat. B. Privates Theodore G. A. Jakel and John S. Till are appointed corporals in Bat. M.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A. B. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; J. Whipple Bks., A. T.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett is relieved as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Div. of Missouri, and will join his regiment (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. George W. Martin, Co. H, candidate for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, will report for examination to the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 30, March 30, Dept. M.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. D. E. F. and G. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C. G. and H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B. Boise Bks., Idaho; I. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

1st Lieut. John K. Waring, now on leave of absence, will report in person to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs. B. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Salt Lake City, Utah.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon is extended one month (S. O. 48, April 1, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. A. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B. and E. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G. and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs. A. C. D. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. G. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

Leave for fifteen days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. W. W. Rogers, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 31, March 29, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs. B. C. E. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A. and E. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G. and K. Uncompahgre, Colo.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. William Delaney, Co. F (S. O. 50, April 5, Div. M.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdgrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A. and B. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. and E. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D. Ft. G. H. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave granted Capt. Ferdinand E. De Courcy is extended one year (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. DeRussy will inspect O. and O. stores at Vancouver Barracks, for which Capt. Thomas F. Tobey is accountable (S. O. 47, March 24, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whittier.

Hdgrs. E. and F. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G. and K. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Cornish is further extended five days (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John Winters, Co. E, for drunkenness on escort duty has been reduced to the ranks.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. E. and H. Ft. Concho, Tex.; D. and E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I. and K. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G. San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdgrs. B. D. and H. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. and G. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C. E. and I. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Alexander Chambers (then Lieut.-Col. 21st Inf.), is still further extended three months on Surg.'s certificate (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdgrs. E. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and D. Ft. Hays, Kas.; C. and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G. H. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Simon A. Sawvel, Co. F (S. O. 49, April 3, Div. M.)

Corpl. Thomas H. McGuire, Co. B, candidate for promotion to 2d Lieutenant, will report for examination to the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 30, March 30, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs. A. B. C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; D. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. Ft. Brown, Tex.

The Brackett News says: "At the close of last Sunday evening's service Chaplain Merrill, U. S. A., paid a very handsome compliment to Co. K, of the 19th, stating that the average attendance upon Sunday service was about twenty, and all were always courteous and gentlemanly in their manner. He referred to the excellent example set them by the company commander, Col. Towle, who was rarely absent from church service unless unavoidably kept away."

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs. A. C. E. F. and G. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B. I. and K. Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A. B. D. G. H. and K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C. F. and I. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E. Ft. Mary, N. M.

Leave for one month, to take effect April 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice (S. O. 30, March 30, Dept. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Charles Wheaton will inspect recruiting property and C. and G. E. at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, for which Capt. Albert D. King, 8d Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st

Lieut. William C. Manning, to Captain, March 1, 1886, vice Brady, promoted, which carries him from Co. B, at Fort Brady to Co. E, at Fort Mackinac, Mich.; 2d Lieut. William A. Nichols, to 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1886, vice Manning, promoted, which carries him from Co. H, at Fort Wayne, to Co. B, at Fort Brady, Mich. Capt. Manning will continue on duty at Fort Brady until navigation is open between that post and Fort Mackinac, when he will proceed to the latter and report for duty (S. O. 70, April 3, D. East.)

2d Lieut. John A. Dapray will report to Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles for duty as Aide-de-camp, and will accompany him to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about April 16, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 71, April 7, D. East.)

Hdgrs. 23d Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., March 29, 1886.

Orders No. 23.

The Colonel commanding has received the sad tidings of the death of Lieut. P. T. Brodick, the adjutant of the regiment, which occurred at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 28th inst., in the city of New York, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

Lieut. Brodick entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1864, from which he was graduated in 1868, and assigned to the 25th Inf.; transferred to the 23d Inf., July 14, 1869; promoted 1st Lieutenant, July 24, 1874; appointed Regimental Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1876.

He was a promising young officer, possessing the love and confidence of his regimental commanders, filling the trusted position of adjutant with marked ability for nearly ten years, and was known by his present Colonel from the time he began his military career at the Academy.

By his many virtues and soldierly qualities, he endeared himself to all with whom he associated, both socially and officially, and words are inadequate to express the sense of loss to the regiment and to the Service.

In testimony of respect, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days. By order of Colonel Black: J. R. CLAGGETT, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. 23d Inf., Actg. Adjutant.

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdgrs. D. and H. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and E. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs. B. C. F. and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A. D. H. and K. Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and G. Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-General Oliver O. Howard, to be Major-General, March 13, 1886, vice Pope, retired from active service.

TRANSFERS.

2d Lieutenant Selah R. H. Tompkins, from the 7th Infantry to the 7th Cavalry, March 12, 1886.

2d Lieutenant Lorenzo P. Davison, from the 7th Cavalry to the 11th Infantry, March 12, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Captain William L. Foulk (retired), died March 23, 1886, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1st Lieutenant Patrick T. Brodick, Adjutant 23d Infantry, died March 23, 1886, at New York City, New York.

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet William A. Cornell, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., April 3, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet Henry P. Koensberg, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect March 31 (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 13. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Cpts. James E. Wilson and Frank C. Grugan, 1st Lieuts. Medorem Crawford, Jr., and Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 72, April 8, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. Henry L. Abbot and Orlando M. Poe and Majors Alexander Mackenzie and Charles J. Allen, will assemble at Cairo, Ill., to examine and report upon Senate 1718 and H. R. 6047 authorizing the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co., and the Illinois R. R. Co., or either of them, to construct a bridge over the Ohio River at or near Cairo, Ill. (S. O. 36, March 26, C. E.)

The Board of Officers composed of Col. Q. A. Gillmore and Lieut.-Cols. W. P. Craighill and Cyrus B. Comstock will convene in New York City to further consider and report upon the plans for the automatic sluice gates prepared by Major Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engrs. (S. O. 40, April 5, C. E.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rucker, Pay Dept.; Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, 24th Inf., will meet at the Subsistence Depot, Fort Leavenworth, March 30, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of a quantity of subsistence stores, for which Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is accountable (S. O. 23, March 26, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.; Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav., and Major J. S. Poland, 18th Inf., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, April 12, for the examination for promotion of non-commissioned officers to the grade of 2d Lieut. (S. O. 30, March 30, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. John Brooke and Asst. Surg. John J. Cochran and Adrian S. Polhemus, will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 13, to examine Private Arthur W. Wright, Co. G, 8th Inf. (2d class hospital steward), as to his fitness for the position of hospital steward of the 1st class (S. O. 19, March 24, D. Cal.)

Transfers.

The following transfers are announced, to take effect from March 12, 1886: 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, from the 7th Inf. to the 7th Cav. (Troop D, Fort Yates, D. T.), with rank in the cavalry arm from Aug. 23, 1885; 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, from the 7th Cav. to the 11th Inf. (Co. C, Fort Buford, D. T.), with rank in the infantry arm from Aug. 23, 1885 (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major-General Schofield.

Co. A, 1st Massachusetts Militia under Capt. F. H. Briggs, visited Fort Warren April 8, and had some excellent practice with heavy guns. Col. Livingston and his command at Fort Warren, afforded every facility to the visitors to accomplish the object of their mission.

A dispatch from Biloxi Miss., says: "Ordnance Sergeant Selmar Wiegles, U. S. Army, killed himself, April 2, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The suicide was not discovered until 10 A. M., April 2, when the cook, surprised at not seeing him, went to wake him and found him dead. The Sergeant had been cheerful, and gave no intimation of his rash purpose. It is not known what caused him to commit suicide. Sergeant Wiegles served for many years in the 1st U. S. Artillery, many of whom yet in service will mourn his death. The remains were taken to Jackson Barracks, La."

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

Lieut. Maus and scouts arrived at Bowie on April 3, bringing in two more bucks of Geronimo's band, one a brother of Chihuahua, the other a brother of Kowtenuan. He had to abandon the trail of Geronimo after following it sixty miles to near Fronteras Sonora. Probably there will be no more operations till Gen. Miles arrives.

A despatch from Fort Bowie, A. T., of April 2, says: "Lieut. Faison, 1st Inf., arrived to-day with 58 Apache prisoners, including Chihuahua, Kutne, Josona, and Nana, who have been the most troublesome of the hostiles next to Geronimo. They all seemed glad to get in. Chihuahua had a pow-wow with Gen. Crook and said: 'I know I have committed many outrages, but Geronimo is to blame for all. He forced us off the reservation by lies. I don't think he will come in now. I have thrown away my arms and am not afraid. I must die sometime. If you punish too hard, you and your officers have families and love them much. So have I.' General Crook told him to go back to camp and rest."

Gov. Zulick has been sensitive over the criticism of his calling for troops, and will probably do his utmost to secure what the people of the Territory desire—namely, to have the Indian ringleaders turned over to the civil authorities.

A Santa Fe despatch says: Chiefs Nana, Clothia, and Josamia, of Geronimo's band, together with 9 bucks and 60 squaws and children, reached Fort Bowie, April 23, under military escort. Lieutenant Maus is in pursuit of Geronimo, Natchez, and Chihuahua, believed to be in the Sierra Madre Mountains, accompanied by 20 warriors and 11 squaws.

A Bowie despatch of April 6th says: Sheriff Slatch, of Cochise County, Arizona, came here a few days ago with a warrant for Geronimo and 41 "John Does." Gen. Crook told him to make his demand in writing, which he did. Gen. Crook replied that the Indians are held as prisoners of war under instructions from Washington, and would not be given up.

The Apaches who surrendered to Gen. Crook, March 23, and are to be sent to Fort Marion, Fla., held a grand dance at the camp April 6 as a species of farewell to the General.

Gen. Crook telegraphed Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan on Thursday that he had started 77 captive Apaches, bucks and squaws, on their way to Fort Marion, Fla., under charge of Lieut. Richards, 4th Cav., and a company of the 8th Inf.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Mr. William Chambers, inspector for the purchase of cavalry horses, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to inspect mules to be purchased for the Departments of the Missouri and East.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A political riot at Laredo, April 7, necessitated a call by the civil authority upon Maj. R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., commanding Fort McIntosh, for troops, which were promptly sent and placed in charge of the town until order was restored.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 7, 1886.

On Sunday morning we were treated to a genuine surprise in the form of a snow storm; during the night about four inches of snow fell. The disagreeable weather since April 1 has seriously interfered with the artillery drills. The target for the seacoast and siege batteries have been moved about a thousand yards toward the base of Crow Nest. The range is nearly double what it was. Lieut. Homer has the Light Battery, Lieut. Price the Seacoast Battery, Lieut. Kirby the Siege Battery, Lieut. Darr the mortar, and Lieut. O. J. Brown is the instructor of rifle practice.

Everyone on the post who could possibly do so went to the mess hall last Saturday evening to hear Mark Twain. The platform for the speaker was on the side of the hall, and the seats for the listeners were arranged in a semi-circle. The cadets were evidently in good humor, for when the head waiter of the mess went on the platform to arrange the table, he was greeted with tumultuous applause, which caused a number of officers who were in the mess parlor to hurry into the room, thinking that the lecture had begun.

When Mr. Clemens entered the hall at 8 o'clock he was warmly greeted. He was escorted to the platform by Prof. Postlethwaite and Lieut. O. J. Brown. After music the lecturer was introduced and gave a selection from Huckleberry Finn, illustrating Huck's interview with the escaped slave regarding the wisdom of Solomon. The chapter on German Gend's was very funny. Meeting an American girl in a foreign restaurant and Cure for Stammering were next given. The evening's entertainment was ended with the Jumping Frog. The good hits were all generously and vigorously applauded, and it is safe to say that no lecturer ever had a more appreciative audience. On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Twitchell, of Hartford (the Harris of American girl story), officiated at the morning services at the chapel.

Capt. Wood, 5th Cav., is packing his furniture, and will leave for his regiment in about ten days. His being relieved from duty here has caused a number of changes of the officers in the Department of Modern Languages. Lieut. Rodgers becomes Asst. Professor of Spanish and Lieut. Ellis Asst. Professor of French. Lieut. Simpson is transferred to the Department of Spanish and Lieut. Landis becomes Instructor of the 4th Section, 2d Class French, and the 4th and 7th Sections 4th Class French and English.

Maj. John E. Blaine, of the Pay Department, paid the officers at this post for March. It was his first payment at West Point.

Count Polignac, of France, was a visitor here last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, of the Ordnance, are here on a week's visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. Col. John Hamilton, 5th Artillery, and Lieut. Medcalf, Ordnance, favored the Point with their presence last week. Cadet Nathaniel F. McClure, of the Second Class, has been appointed a sergeant in the Battalion of Cadets vice Hersey, reduced to the ranks.

Edgeworth B. Baxter, Sparta, Ga.; Charles J. Humber, Easton, Ga., and Peter Murray, Yuma, Cal., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

APRIL 6, 1886.

The Society of the Soldiers' Temperance Union continues its good work here, and its labors are well appreciated by the large audience that fills the recreation hall.

Much interest is taken in the arguments on the Logan bill. Many of the men visit the Senate during their leisure hours to hear the discussion.

Another new class of Signal men has been formed, the former one having graduated. Lieut. Barrette is a member of the present one.

The boys are enthusiastic about the new rifles, and it is to be hoped it is only a matter of time until the bayonet is discarded altogether. Would not the shamble or field belt be more suitable in lieu of the old black timers?

The extra fatigue on the target range has been discontinued. The Potomac has risen so much that a portion of the grounds adjoining the range is flooded.

The Gibson Social Society held a business meeting April 4th, A. M.

Here are three posts on just now, and with the supernumeraries and orderlies, twenty men mount guard every morning. So you see that we have not such a "soft snap" as you think. With five heavy batteries, we get only two and three nights in bed.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

March 27, 1886.

On the evening of March 23 the ladies and officers of this post presented the amusing comedy farce, in two acts, by J. M. Morton, entitled, "Woodcock's Little Game," with the following cast of characters:

Mr. Woodcock.....	Capt. Thomas.
Mr. Christopher Larkins.....	Lieut. Steele.
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown.....	Lieut. Hall.
David.....	Lieut. Paddock.
Mrs. Colonel Carter.....	Mrs. Thomas.
Mrs. Woodcock.....	Miss Phillips.
Mrs. Larkins.....	Miss Balcombe.
Susan.....	Mrs. Pond.

When all did so well comparisons would be invidious and none are intended.

Capt. Thomas looked and acted to perfection the part of the man, who, having lived a wild life, decides rather late in the day to marry and settle down, and who only succeeds in doing the former. His many futile attempts to carry out the latter part of his programme and his final success furnished the motion of the play. Mrs. Thomas did the ancient mother-in-law in a manner to show true art and to delight the audience. Had there been any more mothers-in-law present, the way in which she managed Woodcock would have set a very bad example.

Miss Balcombe made a charming Mrs. Larkins, and it is not too much to say that this young lady would strengthen any cast, however unimportant her part might be. Mrs. Pond and Miss Phillips did the little required of them with such conscientious attention to detail as to materially add to the attractiveness of the performance. Lieut. Paddock made a capital valet and confidential servant for Mr. Woodcock.

Lieut. Hall filled the part of the jealous husband with that easy grace which is his most marked characteristic. Lieut. Steele looked and acted the dashing and inconstant Mr. Larkins in a manner which showed a natural fitness for the part.

The success of the play was largely due to the untiring energy of the last named gentleman. In addition to his part in the play he was the manager, and superintended the construction and furnishing of the beautiful little stage, which would do credit to a theatre of much greater pretensions.

The music by the 5th Cavalry String Band was of that uniform excellence for which its productions are so justly noted. The audience, which consisted of about 175 persons, were thoroughly pleased and showed throughout a discriminating appreciation of the finer passages and more subtle sentiments, which appreciation is usually prominent on the plains by its absence.

We look forward with pleasure to another treat from the same hands.

L.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

CAPTAIN INGALLS' new book on "Ballistic Machines," recently published, and Major Calk's new work on "Military Art and Science," which will soon be published, are considered by judges to be the most reliable authorities on the complicated subjects which they treat of. Such demand has been made for General Macomb's late book (reviewed in your last issue), that the supply will soon be exhausted. The foregoing works are all turned out of the printing office here, some with photo-lithographic illustrations so artistically completed as to be a credit to a first-class house. The printers are enlisted men, controlled by the Adjutant, but under the immediate charge of the Sergeant-Major, J. V. Turney. Abbey and Pool print, and Deuchle lithographs.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, April 7th, the following were balloted for: General L. A. Grant, U. S. V.; Surgeon F. H. Mulligan, U. S. V.; Mr. F. P. Wright and Lieut. A. R. Clark, U. S. V. The Commandery is flourishing, and now has a membership of 95.

Active steps are being taken to perfect the organization of the Kansas Commandery, with headquarters at Leavenworth City.

The Ohio Commandery held a meeting at Cincinnati, April 7th. General R. B. Hayes presiding. At the close of the business meeting Captain E. R. Monfort read a paper entitled "From Grafton to McDowell, through Tygart's Valley," and then came supper, music and speeches.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, held April 6, Charles W. H. Scott, U. S. A., and Captain H. N. Blake, U. S. V., were balloted for membership.

A meeting of the New York Commandery was held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N., presiding. Gen. Chas. A. Carlton, U. S. V., recorder. Captain Jas. D. Campbell, U. S. V., and the other gentlemen whose names we published last week were elected companions of the first class, and Mr. Barton S. Weeks of the second class. Received by transfer from the Pennsylvania Commandery, Gen. Greaville; M. Dodge and Captain Frederick Tiedemann, U. S. V.; from California, Capt. Rossiter W. Raymond, U. S. V.; from Wisconsin, Col. David C. Houston, U. S. A.; from Ohio, Colonel Edward Anderson, U. S. V. Obituary resolutions were adopted in the cases of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Lt.-Col. Herbert Bagg, Capt. Thomas Freeborn, Surg. Norman L. Snow, U. S. V., and Lt. Elliott J. Arthur, U. S. N., and the death announced of Col. Pinkney Lutenbeel, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Edward C. Kimble, and Major Charles E. Pease, U. S. V., and Dr. Samuel O. Vandervoel. Invitations were received and accepted from the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., to be present at the decoration of Gen. Grant's tomb at Riverside, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1886. About 90 members sat down to supper after which a military paper on personal reminiscences was read by Payser, Chas. W. Hassler, U. S. Navy.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, JR., son of the late Gen. McClellan, is to be initiated, says the Brooklyn, N. Y., Union of April 3 into the mysteries of the Ancient Order of Foresters, as an honorary member of Court George B. McClellan, of Brooklyn, which was organized a few weeks ago. There is to be a great time in honor of the event.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

Mail intended for the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron should be forwarded till about April 13, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived off Pensacola April 4.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived off Pensacola April 4.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, April 7. Will soon be ordered North, and probably placed out of commission.

On account of the bad condition of the boilers of the Powhatan, that vessel will not take part in the drill of the North Atlantic squadron. She is still at Key West, where she rendered valuable service during the recent conflagration. As soon as she can be spared from Key West, she will be ordered North, and in all probability will go out of commission. In view of the fact that she has never been out of commission a day since 1872, officials at the Navy Department are not surprised that her boilers do not work satisfactorily. In other respects she is supposed to be in fair condition.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Sailed from Key West, Fla., March 28, for drill off Pensacola.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Arrived off Pensacola April 7.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived off Pensacola April 4.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Reported by cable to have arrived at Zanzibar, April 1.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Montevideo, April 7, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the Nipsic. At New York Navy-yard.

Commodore Chandler telegraphed the Navy Department from New York, April 3 as follows: "Tallapoosa returned this morning. Electric Board completed its work. Ship ready for board inspection." The Board of Naval Officers that tested the steering gear of the Tallapoosa, reported to the Navy Department that the pneumatic gear worked perfectly, but that the electric gear was not satisfactory, and recommended that the latter be removed.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, March 4, 1886.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Alexandria, Feb. 28.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Naples, Italy, Feb. 28, 1886.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, March 22.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command, at Valparaiso, Chili, March 8, 1886.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Reported by cable to have left Callao, April 8, for Coquimbo, where she will remain for two months, and then return to Callao.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Callao, Peru, March 13, for a cruise to Samoan Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Capt. B. Wilson, was ordered to command, per steamer of March 20. At Panama March 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Singapore Feb. 17.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Despatched from Shanghai to Canton. Sailed March 1, 1886.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Tientsin, China, Feb. 28, 1886. Ordered to Shanghai.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL as having arrived at Shanghai, China, March 2, 1886.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 17, for Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. Expected to return to Yokohama about April 1.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, Feb. 28, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama Feb. 23. Was

ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. The Admiral will probably transfer his flag to the Omaha on the departure of the Trenton.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga. After April 1 will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 6 or 8 days and then return.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 5 or 6 days and then return.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 5 or 6 days and then return.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. At Pensacola, Fla., April 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Foot of 31st Street, East River.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At Newport, R. I., April 8, 1886. Will return to New York in a week or two, and remain there for the present.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Swedish corvette Balder sailed from New York for home April 7.

The 8-inch gun at the Washington Navy-yard is now awaiting transfer to the proving ground.

The U. S. S. Richmond, undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., was placed in dry dock April 3d.

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT telegraphed the Office of Detail, Navy Department, April 4th, that the North Atlantic Squadron was off Pensacola.

The Fish Commission steamer Albacross, Lieutenant Commander Tanner, which arrived at Key West last week from Nassau, returns to the Bahamas to complete her hydrographic work, and is expected to arrive in Washington about the middle of May.

THE NAVAL DRILL AT PENSACOLA.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

The naval drill has been the exciting theme and spectacle for some days past and one of the local papers, giving ear to the rumor that Admiral Jouett was opposed to coming here for reasons which on their face was absurd, has been indulging in a lengthy tirade, charging him with incapacity and lacking the spirit born to command. The statements for which the Admiral was made responsible were manufactured by parties miffed at Pensacola's success in capturing a remnant of the drill as a sort of sideshow for the edification of visitors who are expected to first study the inducements offered there for business, and then, like a Congressional Naval Committee, turn their attention to the Navy afterwards.

The Tennessee, Swatara, Galena, and Yantic left Key West, March 28. The Brooklyn, after nearly catching fire at that place, followed, and joined the squadron off Tortugas, April 1. The fleet has had a lively time ever since, running the whole gamut of sail and spar evolutions under steam and sail, and firing at target under way with great guns, Galenas, howitzers, and 3-inch rifles.

All the evolutions were done by signal from the flagship, which was the sign for a race between the fleet to be the first to perform the evolution. During the night rockets were sent up, and gave the signal, "Go to general quarters with powder." The drums and bugles sounded the alarm and the crews turned out and quickly stowed their hammocks in the nettings. Guns were cast loose, magazines opened and guns loaded and fired. The ship firing the first gun was credited with being the smartest. At such a time neither officers or men were particular about their dress. To get a pair of trousers on was considered lucky. In fact, all were in light and airy dishabille, for it was supposed to be the response to a sudden night attack, and the ambition of all was to have his ship fire the first gun.

Another evolution was in response to the signal office quarters, which at midnight indicated that the vessels were on fire. Pumps were rigged and manned and hose led out. In all these evolutions officers and men had their stations, and the whole was done with the regularity of machinery.

The Galena fired the first gun in 57 seconds, all her broad-side guns in 1 minute and 25 seconds from the time the signal was made, one-half of those on board being asleep when the signal was given. So close were the different ships in performing the evolution that it would be difficult to name the one having the highest average. The Galena took the honors in performing the evolutions at sea, and twice Admiral Jouett complimented her by hoisting the signal, "Well done, Galena."

The only other ship complimented was the Swatara, and then she only shared it with the Galena, the latter's distinguishing pennant being on top, showing that both did excellent work, but that the Galena was first. The following is the result of the small arm target practice of the blue jackets of the North Atlantic Squadron, range 200 yards, no rest, arms regulations target, 5 shots fired; best score possible 25; best individual scores: S. Baxter, Galena, 21; W. H. Eekley, Tennessee, 19; G. Freir, Tennessee, 18; H. Mathewson, Tennessee, 17; J. McGrath, Galena, 17; N. P. Tate, Galena, 17; G. Anderson, Galena, 17; H. R. Gearing, Galena, 17. No other scores reached 17. Average scores of companies: Galena's third company, Ensign Truxton, 10.3; Galena's second company, Ensign Gibson, 6.4; Tennessee's A company, Lieut. Hosty, 6.2; Tennessee's B company, Cadet Capps, 5.8; Yantic's company, Ensign Eldridge, 5.4; Swatara's A company, Ensign Wall, 4.8; Tennessee's C company, Lieut. Seabury, 4.8; Swatara's third company, Lieut. Noel, 3.8; Tennessee's E company, Lieut. Doyle, 3.8. Average of all, 5.6.

On Tuesday, April 6, the drill consisted of firing at target with great guns and torpedoes by the entire squadron outside of Santa Rosa Island. At 7 A. M. the Yantic got under

way and planted the regulation target 1,200 yards southeast from the flagship. Then she anchored 1,200 yards northeast of the target. The *Galena* steamed between the flagship and the *Yantic*, 550 yards from the target, and fired her starboard guns going out, and returning she fired her port battery at a speed of six knots. The result of each shot was noted by observers on the *Tennessee* and the *Yantic* and a gunnery shell was carefully plotted. The *Yantic* fired next, the *Galena* taking her position for observing and recording the fall of the projectiles. The remainder of the squadron fired in the same manner, each vessel in turn.

The *Brooklyn* and *Sweara* planted a torpedo target about four miles east of the great gun target, and the naval cadets of each ship were given an opportunity to explode torpedoes. The entire day was consumed in these exercises. The *Brooklyn* made the best record and was officially complimented. The weather was fair, with a brisk breeze from the northwest and a moderate sea.

On completion of the target practice a naval brigade will be landed and encamped near Pensacola. The force is ready to land and will remain encamped several days. Interesting drills, including boat expeditions armed and equipped for distant service, attacking forts, and a night attack by torpedo boats will form part of the programme.

On Thursday, April 8, the vessels steamed out northward and eastward to Santa Rosa Island and preparations were made for stripping the ships of a combat which followed. In obedience to the signal to clear the ship for action from the commander in charge, the top-gallant yards and masts were sent down and flying jibbooms rigged on. The decks were cleared of all encumbrances, boarding nettles were triced up and barricades erected. Sharpshooters were placed in the tops. Preparations were made for defence against torpedoes, and a lively action followed the signal to prepare to meet the enemy.

During the evening the drill consisted of exercises with spar, sending up light masts and yards and firing at the large target by all the ships with shells and shrapnel. It was an exceedingly fine exhibition of marksmanship, the *Tennessee* making the best score. The day closed with a short exercise in fleet tactics under steam, illustrating the turning powers of the different vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 2.—Assistant Surgeon L. W. Atlee to the receiving ship *Vermont* April 8.

Orders of Lieutenant C. B. T. Moore to duty on Coast Survey revoked, and he will continue on duty at Navy-yard, Boston.

APRIL 3.—Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Rockwell to the receiving ship *Minnesota*.

Cadet Engineers DeWitt C. Redgrave, Lyman B. Perkins, and Harry G. Leopold to the Alliance, April 15.

APRIL 8.—Cadet Engr. Lloyd Bankson to temporary duty at Chester, Pa., under the Advisory Board. Cadet Engrs. W. W. White and G. Kammerling to temporary duty under the Advisory Board.

Detached.

APRIL 2.—Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott from the Navy-yard, League Island, April 28, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, May 1.

Civil Engineer T. C. McCollum from the Navy-yard, New York, April 28, and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, May 1.

Boatswain Alexander McCone having been discharged from the Naval Hospital, New York, detached from the Quinnebaug and placed on waiting orders from April 1.

APRIL 3.—Lieutenant Commander Andrew J. Iverson from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Jas. M. Forsyth from the Navy-yard, League Island, April 29, and ordered to report for duty at Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on April 30.

APRIL 5.—Captain Geo. C. Remy from the Navy-yard, Washington, April 30, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, as Captain of the Yard, May 1.

Lieutenant A. P. Osborne from the New Hampshire, April 21, and ordered to the St. Mary's April 22.

Lieutenant E. H. Taunt from the Quinnebaug and granted sick leave with permission to remain abroad.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake from duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitts from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

APRIL 7.—Lieutenant Henry T. Mayo from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Capt. Geo. C. Remy from the Washington Navy-yard, April 23, and ordered to report at Norfolk, April 24, as Capt. of the Yard.

APRIL 7.—Lieut.-Comdr. R. E. Impey and Lieut. B. S. Richards from ordnance instruction at Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwin from the Monocacy and ordered home.

APRIL 8.—Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Boggs from duty under Advisory Board.

Ordered for Examination.

A letter received at the Navy Department, April 7, from the Asiatic Squadron, stated that Naval Cadets R. H. Orr, W. E. Wirt, and C. W. Hazeltine had been ordered home for examination.

Leave.

Lieutenant Commander Geo. E. Ide granted leave till July 31, 1886.

Boatswain Thos. Savage granted six months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell granted six months' leave of absence.

APRIL 6.—Lieutenant A. Marx granted six months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, from special duty and granted eight months' leave with permission to go abroad.

Assistant Paymaster N. H. Stavey is relieved and granted leave for one year with permission to leave the United States.

Ensign Thos. Worthington detached April 8 from Naval Observatory and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Conway is granted six months' leave.

Resigned.

The resignation of Naval Cadets Herbert Childs and Chas. F. Cash have been accepted.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week:

R. J. McDonagh, Private, Marine, died March 25, at Hospital, New York.

Cornelius Hines, Carpenter, died April 2, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chas. Cummings, Beneficiary, died April 4, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

John O'Connell, Carpenter's Mate, U. S. S. *Pinta*, drowned by capsizing of boat, Feb. 28, 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 7, 1886.

By 8 o'clock Saturday morning cadets and officers were aboard the *Wyoming*, ready for the first Saturday cruise of the season. The drill in the bay with great guns lasted but a short time, owing to the long delay caused in getting underway, by the fouling of the spring cable with the propeller. Our good marksmanship was shown at 900, 1,200, 1,800, and 2,000 yards. Commander C. L. Huntington commanded. The steamer *Phlox* has discontinued her weekly trips to Baltimore, owing to the unsafe condition of her boilers. The tug *Star* and the tug *Way* at 4 p. m. daily, when the cadets of the first class embark and are drilled in target practice with machine guns in the lower harbor.

The B. and A. Short Line have begun work on their bridge across the Severn River, and promise to open their road by June 1. Much interest is manifested among the Navy people here, over Captain Ramsay's successor as Superintendent, his term expiring in June next. Rumor places Capt. R. L. Phythian and Rear Admiral Luce on the list of possibilities, while other reports seem to favor Capt. Ramsay's reappointment. Captain Ramsay's administration having proved so very efficient, however, the latter theory seems to have gained the most credence among Naval Academy people.

Last Saturday, between the showers, the first and second nines played a game of base ball, which resulted in favor of the first by 10 to 6. Anderson, '88, will doubtless pitch in the opening game of the season with the Waverlys, of Washington, on April 17. The excellent support given him by Hubbard, '88, and the "big" battery furnished by Foust, '86, Jewett and Bryan, '87, and Rock, '89, will make the strongest team the Academy has seen for many years.

Mrs. Lieut. Dillingham entertained a number of her cadet friends on Saturday night in a very pleasant manner. Cadets Wells, Churchill, and Marble took all the favors for throwing the bean bag. The stag, Saturday night, was largely attended.

Naval Cadets Plunkett, McKee, Whittlesy, Mathews, Williams, and McDonald, Class of '84, are here for final examinations. Candidates for the May entrance examination are gathering rapidly.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Statutory Board of Inspection for the Navy on the Atlantic Coast inspected the steamer *Tallapoosa* April 7th. The following officers compose the Board: Capt. Robert F. Bradford, Commander Henry C. Taylor, Chief Engineer Philip Inch, and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn.

The Board of Engineers, commissioned to inspect the shops of the Department of Steam Engineering, finished their work April 6. They are to report what additional tools and machinery are required to fit out the various shops to construct engines and boilers for the proposed new navy. This Board consists of Chief Engineers Andrew J. Kierstedt, Robert L. Harris, and George W. Melville. They will visit other yards for the same purpose.

A Board of Survey on the corvette *Enterprise* was in session April 7th, to ascertain the cost of repairing that vessel for another cruise in foreign waters. Captain A. P. Cooke, Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook, and Wm. L. Minton, form the Board.

Commodore W. S. Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard April 7, in an informal way, and transacted business connected with the new steel cruisers, which will be fitted out this coming month.

REORGANIZING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In the House on Tuesday was presented from the Committee on Naval Affairs a report on the bill, H. R. 7635, to consolidate the bureaus of the Navy Department. The committee show that the present organization of the Navy Department is largely the creature of executive orders and customs, so long acquiesced in that they have almost the force of positive law. Each bureau is as independent of the others as the several Departments of the Government are of each other, and as the business in and about which they are engaged is, to so great an extent, one business, this division of powers and duties brings about many conflicts of authority and results in much needless expenditure of money. The report says:

The testimony on this point of those who have been concerned in the management of the Navy Department, and especially of those who have officially investigated and reported upon its workings, is so uniform and convincing that we cannot more clearly illustrate the defects of the present system than by quoting from orders and reports heretofore made. There will be found to be some difference of opinion as to what the true remedy is, but there seems to be absolute concurrence in the proposition that the evils we have suggested really exist and ought to be provided against. It will be observed that some have contended, in testimony taken before the committee, that the Secretary has now, under the law, in the exercise of his power to distribute duties as he may deem expedient, ample authority to remedy all existing evils. It will be seen, however, that the Secretary of the Navy, who has familiarized himself with the law and its operations, does not think he has this power. Indeed, as a question of law simply, it is very doubtful how far the Secretary would have power to consolidate authority, which the law has indicated an intention to distribute among separate bureaus. However this may be, as a simple question of law, the facts will show that, though these evils have often been pointed out, no Secretary has yet been found who has really been equal to the task of correcting them without the aid of Congress. A former Secretary tried this and failed, and the present Secretary does not believe he is equal to the task.

In proof of this the following document was cited: Navy Regulation Circular No. 1, issued by Mr. Thompson, March 15, 1877, providing for a sort of cabinet meeting twice a week of the Secretary and the Chiefs of Bureaus:

Subsequent Secretaries did not consider these orders a solution of the difficulty. The evils complained of still existed, and under an act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1882, the then Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission on navy-yards. This commission consisted of Commo. S. B. Luce, an officer of the line; Chief Engineer Loring of the staff corps, and Mr. A. B. Mullett, a civilian. This board made a very thorough and complete investigation of the Navy-yards of the United States, and June 6, 1883, made the following recommendations: [These recommendations are quoted.]

The facts found by this commission were of so serious im-

port, and the recommendations made by them were deemed so important, that Secretary Chandler determined to enforce them; so he immediately undertook it. We cite here the material portions of an order he addressed to Commo. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

In this letter Mr. Chandler said: "This enormous expenditure for such feeble results is inconsistent with faithful administration, and the Department stands pledged that all unnecessary work shall be discontinued and all employees not needed dismissed. It will be impossible that this pledge shall be carried out unless with the cordial and vigorous co-operation and action of the heads of the Bureaus. You are confidently relied upon to do your part in this work of economy."

The committee say: It will be seen by looking at the evidence of Commo. Wilson, to whom this vigorous letter was addressed, that he replied, giving his objections at length. It thus appears that, by reason of the opposition in the Department, and perhaps also, of inherent difficulties in the way, Secretary Chandler, having no help from Congress, failed in his attempt to accomplish this reform. After his failure to secure that "cordial and vigorous co-operation and action of the heads of the bureaus" which he had besought, the Secretary addressed another letter to the commission.

In their reply, dated Oct. 11, 1883, the commission showed that to secure in each of our yards unification, method, economy and despatch, with an administration of its affairs agreeable to the principles of business as understood in civil life, it is absolutely necessary to begin within the Navy Department itself.

The committee endorse this statement and quote Secretary Chandler's recommendations in his reports of 1883 and 1884, that the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering be united, and say:

This is what has been done, and, in fact, constitutes the most important feature of the bill we report. To the same effect is the testimony of the distinguished officer who now presides over the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Commodore Schley testifies, on page 24 of the evidence, in reference to a bill more radical in its reforms than that we now recommend:

I think again the Department is defective in its organization in this particular. The Bureau of Construction and that of Engineering and that of Equipment could be combined, because their duties are to some extent of the same general character. That, of course, could be wiped out and made one Bureau.

By the Chairman—Q. To that extent you agree with the bill? A. Perfectly.

By Mr. Buck—Q. Which three of the Bureaus did you name? A. Construction, Engineering and Equipment Bureaus might readily be combined, because they appertain, you may say, in the same general way to construction; they all have to do with the construction of ships.

Here we have the somewhat uncommon spectacle of an officer testifying that in the interest of efficiency and economy his own office ought to be abolished.

We witness the same spectacle in the testimony of that other distinguished officer, Commodore Harmony, at present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which will be abolished under this bill, as was also proposed in the bill about which he was testifying.

Secretary Whitney is no less emphatic than was Secretary Chandler in urging this reform, both in his report and his evidence. And the committee say that the statements, illustrating the working of the present Bureau system in the matter of purchases, are taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1885:

The bill we present leaves untouched the discretionary power the Secretary now has in the distribution of the business of the Departments among the Bureaus authorized by law. But it proposes a different organization. Leaving the Bureaus of Navigation, of Ordnance, and of Medicine and Surgery to remain as now, it abolishes the other five Bureaus and creates a Bureau of Material, Construction and Repair, and another of Supplies and Accounts. Under the first of these will be brought everything relating to the building and equipping of a ship except ordnance. We do not propose to disturb that Bureau, principally because of the magnitude and importance of the subject-matter involved, and partly in deference to the objections urged against any more radical changes in the organization.

It is clear, also, that if all the other interests concerned in the building and equipping of ships are harmonized and brought under one management we may expect the relations between this one comprehensive Bureau and the Bureau of Ordnance to be much more easily adjusted than has been found to be possible as between Ordnance and the four other Bureaus, which were all concerned in this same business of completing a ship.

Especially will this be so when the Secretary finds himself aided in the distribution of business by having a Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, under which he will put all the numerous storehouses and storekeepers, etc., and by the aid of which he will make all payments and purchases and keep account, under one head, of all expenditures.

This consolidation of business under this Bureau and the consolidation under the Bureau of Material and Repair of machine shops, blacksmith shops, head coppersmiths, moulders, painters, pattern makers, engineers, joiners, and of all the other supervisory force now employed under the various Bureaus in the Navy-yards, will result, we believe, not only in greater efficiency but also in a large saving of expenditures.

A table prepared by Commodore Walker is given to show the possibility of reducing the clerks and supervising force in the New York Navy-yard one-third, from 137 to 92, dismissing 6 clerks; 4 messengers; 3 draughtsmen; 4 writers; 3 receivers; 3 machinists; 6 laborers; 3 pattern makers; 1 smith; 1 painter; 1 shipwright; 1 calker; 1 teamster; 3 firemen; 3 engine tenders; 2 coopers. In conclusion the committee say:

This is only one Navy-yard, taken as an example. From this we may form some idea of the probable saving to be effected by the bill in this one direction. Passing over the minor provisions of the bill, which are simply intended to effectuate the proposed consolidation, the other important feature is that which provides for a board of council, consisting of the chiefs of Bureaus and three officers to be detailed by Secretary. The Sec. has power without such an enactment to provide for such a board by order. But should he detail three officers to remain in Washington, where expenses are greater than at sea, they would, under existing law, be entitled only to "other duty pay," which is less than sea pay. This bill would give them "sea pay" while serving as members of said board. Your committee are well aware of the difficulty always attending any effort in Congress to reform laws, however pernicious they may be, when they are of long standing. Especially is this difficulty great when in order to effect the reform it becomes necessary to abolish offices which are old, as in this case, by good and eminent men. But your committee believe the reform they seek to effect is imperatively demanded, not because of any shortcoming on the part of any of the officers holding the positions which we offer to abolish, but because the system is inherently wrong. We respectfully invite attention to the testimony taken before the committee when considering this question. We believe it demonstrates the necessity of such a bill as that we propose.

ENIGN THOMAS M. BROMLEY, U. S. N., has passed his examination for promotion. The examination of Commo. Mayo for promotion was resumed on Friday with counsel.

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we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

MR WM. METCALF's letter on the application of
the RODMAN system of casting to steel, which we
publish this week, is an expression of opinion by one
who is familiar both with the principles which Gen-
eral RODMAN used so successfully, and with the new
material which he would have treated in this way.
Mr. METCALF was connected with the old Fort Pitt
Foundry during its most active period, and was fa-
miliar with the methods and results of casting
there. For years past he has formed one in an im-
portant firm of steel makers. He is no tyro in the
discussion of steel questions, in their practical or
in their scientific aspects, but has written some of
the most discriminating treatises on them that we
have. We think that his dictum in regard to the
results of experience with built up guns will be ac-
cepted generally. Of course KRUPP claims most
extraordinary immunity from accident for his guns,
only one in 2,300 bursting according to Mr. CONWAY.
Nevertheless the dissatisfaction shown by the Eng-
lish in their guns was not caused entirely by the
wrought iron of which they were made. Wrought
iron of the quality used in guns is hardly inferior to
steel and though the English have not abandoned
the built up style of manufacture it seems hardly

possible that they are satisfied with it. Mr. MET-
CALF's letter sustains the views expressed in the se-
ries of articles on casting in steel which have ap-
peared in the JOURNAL. He gives with particularity
and with a professional authority that we could not
pretend to, a clear explanation of what it is that
annealing does for these large castings. It seems
that this process which we have experience in is the
analogue of hammering and squeezing which we
have neither experience in nor apparatus to do with.
In considering this question of steel casting it should
be remembered that the progress in the art of manu-
facturing steel has been so great during the past
ten years that information which is not very recent,
is of no value in determining its present possibi-
lities. Each year our leading manufacturers of steel
are successfully accomplishing what they would not
have thought of undertaking the year before.

MAY DAY being at hand, Lieutenant-General
SHERIDAN has reckoned the assets available for
moving purposes, and finding them adequate, has
ordered the 1st Infantry from Arizona to Califor-
nia, the 8th Infantry from California to Arizona,
the 2d Infantry from the Columbia to the Platte,
and the 4th Infantry from the Platte to the Colum-
bia. In view of the large expenditures in Arizona
during the past summer, the Secretary of War was
inclined to disapprove this recommendation when
first made, but after consultation with the Quar-
termaster-General he learned that by exercising care-
ful economy, sufficient could be spared from the
appropriation for transportation to carry out the
proposed movements, and he accordingly sanctioned
the changes proposed. Of the regiments concerned,
the 4th Infantry has longest been at its present
station, having been transferred to the Department
of the Platte in May, 1873. The 1st Infantry has
had a comparatively short tour in Arizona, having
gone there in May, 1882. The 8th Infantry, with
which the 1st changes, has been in California since
March, 1878. Prior to that it had a several years'
tour in the Department to which it is now as-
signed. The 2d Infantry, which exchanges with
the 4th, was ordered to the Department of Colum-
bia in July, 1877. In addition to the above
changes, we learn that the War Department con-
templates relieving Company A of the 4th In-
fantry, and Company G of the 11th Infantry, from
Fort Leavenworth, the former going with other
companies of the same regiment into the Depart-
ment of Columbia, and Company A of the 11th
going to Fort Sully. Two companies of the 6th
Infantry, now at Camp Douglas, will replace them
at Fort Leavenworth. This arrangement will bring
Colonel ALEX. McD. COOK to that post, where he
will succeed General RUGER in command of the
School of Application. In view of the limited ap-
propriation, it is believed that no further changes
in stations of regiments will be made during the
current fiscal year.

THE Secretary of the Navy now has under con-
sideration the selection of a successor to Rear Ad-
miral ENGLISH to command the South Atlantic
Squadron. Immediately after Admiral ENGLISH's
retirement Commodore J. H. RUSSELL, the command-
ant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, was selected to
succeed him, and orders sending him to the South
Atlantic Station were prepared at the Navy Depart-
ment. Because of charges that the proposed change
was instigated by personal motives the orders were
withheld, and the matter was dropped for the
time being. Within the past week, however, the
Secretary of the Navy has again taken up the mat-
ter with a view of disposing of it. In case Commo-
dore RUSSELL is a second time selected for that duty
rumor has it that either Commodore GEO. E. BEL-
KNAP, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, or
Commodore JOHN IRWIN, on special duty in San
Francisco, will be placed in command of the Mare
Island Navy-yard.

It is learned upon good authority that it is the
President's present intention to make Colonel MERRITT
a brigadier general when General POTTER re-
tires. It is no secret that Colonel MERRITT was
originally booked for the vacancy given to General
POTTER. It was only at the last moment that the
President yielded to the solicitations of Ex-Senator

THURMAN and others for a recognition of the long and faithful services of General POTTER. He wanted to give it to Colonel MERRITT for two reasons: First, because he thought the time had arrived for the cavalry arm to receive recognition in the distribution of these few high offices, and, second, because of that officer's ability and excellent record. Had it not been for General POTTER's early retirement it is believed that he would not have changed his purpose.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that A. R. 2701 would be acceptable if modified to read: "The sword-knot—a strap of whitewash leather, with acorn end." The present gold lace strap is a source of constant expense and annoyance; it quickly shows wear and a shabby appearance if habitually worn; hence it is generally omitted, except at an inspection. It is certainly not serviceable for its ostensible purpose, while the proposed white leather strap would be of some practical value and inexpensive. He also recommends the readoption of the sash of scarlet silk net to be worn by the officer of the day, across the body from the right shoulder to tie behind the left hip. The distinguishing badge for the officer of the day always seemed proper and served to mark more emphatically the official position during inspection, on his tour. It is impossible to recognize the officers of the day as now, unless observed at guard mount; there can be no signification in the mere wearing of the sword, as all other officers on duty are likewise equipped. It may be said that the absence of the sash the past twelve years has not worked any mishap or demoralization. While this may be admitted, there are so many obvious reasons for return to the custom that it is worthy of consideration.

GENERAL MILES has telegraphed the Lieut. General, acknowledging the receipt of orders placing him in command of the Department of Arizona, and directing him to pursue the Indian campaigns with activity, using all available troops in his command for the purpose. He informs the Department that he will be ready to start for his new command in a few days.

GENERAL CROOK's request to be relieved from the command of the Department of Arizona was telegraphed to the Lieutenant General about two weeks ago. He assigned no reason for the desired change, but the impression is that he had become tired of the complaints from different quarters against his Indian policy, and thought he would retire, for the purpose of letting the country see if any other officer could do better.

THE nominations of Generals RUGER and POTTER having been reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs, on Tuesday last, we infer that they have been confirmed ere this, but the new rules of the Senate prevent us from making an official announcement to that effect. As soon as their confirmations are certified to the President, and their new commissions issued, the order assigning them to commands will be announced. The understanding now is that General RUGER will be assigned to the Department of Missouri, and General POTTER to the Dakota, or to Texas, sending General STANLEY to Dakota. This arrangement fills up all the high commands. No further changes are contemplated until General POTTER retires in October next.

THE bills introduced in the House by Messrs. BALLENTINE and GORR, looking to the requirement of a certain amount of sea service before the promotion of naval officers, involve a very excellent principle, and there would be great rejoicing in the Navy if its materiel should be increased to such a point as would permit the carrying out of such a scheme, inasmuch as it would imply the addition of some fifteen or twenty first and second rates to the existing fleet. Mr. GORR's plan to have two years sea service in the grade of captain, for instance, would require that fifteen captain's commands should be kept in commission at all times. It is evident that until we recover the ground that the Navy has, through no fault of its own, been permitted to lose during the last twenty years, this cannot be accomplished. Mr.

BALLENTINE's idea of requiring eighteen years total sea service before promotion to the grade of commodore is a very good one, for the future, when we shall have a Navy of the proper size; to attempt to carry it out now would be impracticable. So also of his proposition to require a certain proportion of time to be spent at sea; the first step in the resolution of these problems must be in the direction of a restoration of the Navy to its former position. It would be a benefit to the Service if four years of command were to be exacted prior to promotion from the grade of captain, such term to be irrespective of the grade in which the command was exercised.

It is thought at the Navy Department that the new cruiser *Atlanta* will be in readiness to receive her officers some time in May. The *Boston* is about a month behind the *Atlanta*, while the *Chicago* is not expected to be ready for sea for nearly a year.

In answer to a resolution of the House, inquiring for balances due the United States from 1789 to June 30, 1885, the acting Judge Advocate General, Inspector General and Chief of Engineers report that their records show no balances due to or from the United States. The Quartermaster General reports that his records do not go back of 1818, and that he and the Adjutant General and Paymaster General and Commissary General report that the information since that date can only be obtained correctly from the Treasury Department. The Surgeon General reports that Surg. Madison Mills has owed \$1.03 since 1848; Surg. Wm. Clendenin, \$100.75 since March 1864; Surg. Chas. McCormick, \$326.03 since May 6, 1880; and Surg. Benj. F. Cummings, U. S. N., \$58.45 since Aug. 28, 1862. The Adjutant General, the Paymaster General and the Chief of Ordnance report that there are \$72,774.18 due from twenty-nine officers in sums varying from \$1.96 to \$57,518.52, due since July, 1861, from one unfortunate Dennis Murphy, a military storekeeper, who was dismissed in 1861. Another, Richard B. Butler, has been owing \$5,890.28 since April 21, 1846, and a third, J. F. McKenney, \$1,600.29 since July 1, 1850.

THE Queen has just issued revised regulations concerning the acceptance of foreign orders by British subjects, which provide that "no subject of her Majesty shall accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under her Royal Sign-Manual. Excepting in the case of special complimentary missions to foreign sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of her Majesty unless the foreign order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the foreign sovereign by whom the order is conferred." It will be observed that these regulations are much more stringent than our rules, which do not forbid the acceptance of orders for the most trivial services, provided the consent of Congress, which is equivalent to that of the Queen, can be obtained.

WE have received a copy, reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of the paper read before the Naval Medical Society by Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur C. Heflinger, U. S. Navy, on the pavilion system of hospital construction, which originated one hundred years ago with M. Tenon, a member of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. Doctor Heflinger holds that the form of ward which most nearly meets all essential requirements is the circular, especially when it is surmounted by a dome. There are natural air currents directed upwards from all parts of a room thus shaped, a fact which was discovered by Dr. McKenna while inspecting the grand domed circular tomb at Delhi in 1884. He noticed that a piece of paper was invariably, steadily wafted upward to the centre of dome when dropped, instead of falling to the floor.

A DESPATCH from the City of Mexico reports that President Diaz, in his message to Congress April 2, said, regarding the killing of Captain Crawford by Mexican soldiers, that the Mexican force was composed of volunteers from Chihuahua, who naturally would not believe that the Indians with Captain Crawford were friends, for according to the treaty, which permitted the soldiers of either republic to cross the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians, only regular troops were allowed to cross. Whatever the volunteers from Chihuahua might naturally believe or disbelieve they knew perfectly well that Crawford was an officer of our Army. The official reports, as well as the accounts we have pub-

lished, show conclusively that this was fully explained in an interview which was had previous to the murder of Crawford. The only thing the Mexicans were mistaken in was as to the strength of Crawford's command and their ability to deal with it as they intended.

In the recent debate in Congress as to the admission of Washington Territory as a State, Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the bill, referring to the fact that British Columbia had a larger navy-yard than any in the United States, except one; and that it had one of the largest British ironclads—commanded by a British admiral—on its coast, to watch British interests and commerce. "For our own interests and dignity," he said, "we should pay some attention to Washington Territory. We should be a competitor with Great Britain for the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. I am informed by Mr. Stanford that a line of British steamers is now advertised for regular fortnightly trips between British Columbia and Hong Kong."

THE following general service clerks stationed at St. Louis, Mo., have petitioned Congress, through Representative Springer, protesting against the legislation in the Army appropriation bill, which provides that no compensation or salary shall be paid to any employee in excess of the pay of a fourth class clerk (\$1,600 per annum): Q. M. Department.—Fred Kruger, 18 years service; L. C. Waite, 25; Elliott Jones, 23; Wm. E. Prescott, 12; Joseph Van Vleet, 3; John C. Hughes, 12; P. J. Redmond, 23; W. J. Croley, 14; H. R. Pettis, 2; E. D. Rhey, 20; Charles E. Graefen, 23; Karl Esser, 14. Medical Department.—P. R. Wagner, 20; R. C. Sprague, 17; E. G. Charbonnier, 12; D. B. Jordan, Jr., 16.

A CORRESPONDENT writes March 27, 1886: "Our Quartermaster General in the past two or three years has done so much for the comfort of the enlisted men of the Army that he has the thanks of all of us, but there is one matter upon which he seems not to have been well advised, to wit, the adoption of pockets in the blouse. There are few officers or men, I fancy, who approve of the innovation. Pockets are made to be used and those in the Army blouse are there for that purpose, but being so used they spoil the whole appearance of the soldier in that comfortable and hitherto military looking garment. If we can get our old blouse back again we shall be very thankful."

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says: "It is rumored here that Mr. Whitney is tired of the Navy Department and thinks of retiring. But there is no truth in this. Mr. Whitney wants to get the leave of Congress to reorganize the Department on a thorough business basis, and that done he wants to build some new ships." As we understand it, Mr. Whitney was from the first tired of the Navy Department, as he found it, but he hopes to reorganize it on a more efficient basis. A Washington despatch to the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* also says: "It is not so generally known, but it is a fact, that Secretary Whitney is out of concert with the Navy Department already. It is believed that he would like to be Attorney-General in the event of a recast of the cabinet."

MR. HASKELL, of multi-charge gun fame, is in Washington again, where he is energetically seeking Congressional aid for a further trial of his invention. He is very bitter against the Ordnance Corps for refusing to make use of the appropriation made last year for building and testing his gun, and has given expression to his feelings in a petition presented in the House on Wednesday by Mr. Bragg. The Committee on Military Affairs is to give him a hearing in a few days with a view to renewing the appropriation of last year in such a way as to make its use mandatory. Mr. Haskell stating in his petition "that he has made application to the proper authorities to have the will of Congress executed by having the said multi-charge gun manufactured and for authority to proceed with the work under the Act of March 3, 1885, and that the application has been refused."

EDGAR A. MONFORT, of New York, has petitioned Congress, through Mr. Millard, for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of constructing 100 electric guns for light and heavy ordnance and for small arms, together with the necessary electric cartridges and ammunition therefor. The petitioner represents that the system of discharging fire arms by means of electricity invented by him and perfected at large cost to himself, has demonstrated that it is practical to construct light and heavy ordnance, small arms, and cartridges, so that said arms can be discharged and ammunition therefor ignited by means of electricity.

MR. SEWELL gave notice in the Senate on Monday last that he would, on April 19, call up for consider-

ation the House bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter. As there is no longer any doubt of the final passage of this bill, speculation turns upon the question as to the President's action upon it, it being identical with the one vetoed by President Arthur. The question involved is as to the right of Congress to designate the person to fill the office which it creates. The President has now before him a bill in which precisely the same question is involved; the bill to appoint Lieut. Wm. P. Randall a Lieut.-Commander on the retired list of the Navy, which was certified by Congress to him on Saturday last. The ten days allowed for the President's action upon it will expire on Thursday next.

"We are inclined to agree with Senator Logan that it is desirable to increase the Army," says the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* (Dem.) "We think the country would feel safer to-day if the Army was twice as large as it is, and there were a good many Southern men in it as officers and privates."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times seconds our suggestion, twice made within the past few months, that the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, April 27, be appropriately observed throughout the country.

THE President of the Senate has designated Senators Manderson and Hampton as visitors to the West Point Military Academy and Messrs. Cameron and Blackburn as visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for March, M. H. Decœur, Capitaine d'Artillerie de la Marine, publishes an analysis from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the report of our Fortification Board.

THE 2d Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Skinner, Leonard, late Sergt. B. U. S. Mtd. Rifles, \$39, and Van Horne, Jefferson, late Bvt. Major, 3d U. S. Inf., \$150.

THE Orange Co. (Fla.) Reporter has a good word to say in behalf of the feature of General Logan's bill increasing the pay of chaplains to that of the rank of captain.

In the *Jahrbuch für die deutsche Armee und Marine* for March, Maj. Scheibert completes a series of articles on "Sherman's March Through Georgia."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of seven days with permission to apply for an extension of three days is granted 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Artillery. (S. O. 15, Artillery School, April 7.)

1st Lieut. Guy E. Huse, 4th Cav., is transferred from Troop C to D, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas from D to C. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

The leave of Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., is extended three months, and that of Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th Inf., twenty days. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

The leave of Lieut. S. Rice, 22d Inf., is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

The Jackson Barracks, La., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, for temporary duty as acting ordnance sergeant. (S. O. 73, Dept. East, April 9.)

1st Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., is detailed for duty at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, relieving Lieut. J. A. Leyden, 4th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

The leave of Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service, will proceed to Geneva, N. Y. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art., and G. F. Towle, 19th Inf., will report to Maj.-Gen. Terry at Chicago for duty as aides-de-camp. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 9.)

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association held at the Navy Department on Tuesday evening last the following officers and board of directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Capt. James A. Greer; 1st Vice-President, Pay Director James Fulton; 2d Vice-President, Commander C. F. Goodrich.

Directors.—Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, P. A. Engr. J. C. Kafer, Chief Engr. P. Inch, Capt. A. W. Weaver, Lieut. E. B. Underwood, Lieut. C. Thomas, Lieut. N. E. Niles, Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, Surg. A. M. Moore, P. A. Paymr. G. A. Deering, Paymr. L. G. Boggs, P. A. Paymr. W. W. Galt, Lieut. Seth Ackley, Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Lieut. D. L. Wilson, Boatswain J. McDonald, Major H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. C.; P. A. Surg. C. H. H. Hall.

Non-Resident Directors.—Commodore P. C. Johnson, Portsmouth; Capt. A. Kautz, Boston; Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, New York; Paymr. W. Goldsborough, League Island; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Naval Academy; Lieut.-Comdr. E. W. Watson, Norfolk; Pay Director H. M. Denniston, Mare Island; Comdr. W. T. Sampson, Torpedo Station; P. A. Surgeon D. N. Bertollette, N. A. Station; Paymr. C. W. Slamm, European Station; Lieut. J. H. Moore, Asiatic Station; Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Thomas, Pacific Station.

The report of the secretary and treasurer, Paymr. H. T. Stancliff, which shows the association to be in a flourishing condition, was submitted and immediately approved by the members present. It presents the following statistics: Total amount of benefits paid during the year, \$38,593.10; amount on hand April 1, 1886, \$35,514.48; total benefits paid since

organization, \$108,377.17; total membership April 1, 758; deaths during the year, 12; admissions to membership during the year, 40; amount of next benefit, \$3,573.70.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY, U. S. Army, retired, an officer whose service with the Ordnance Department during his active career was conspicuous and brilliant, died at Palatka, Fla., April 4, aged 65. Col. Laidley entered West Point from Virginia in 1838 and was graduated July 1, 1842, sixth in his class and assigned to the Ordnance Corps. He served with distinction during the Mexican War, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo and in the defence of Puebla, March 3, 1847. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant and Captain July 1, 1856. When the War broke out he was engaged in compiling a new edition of the Ordnance Manual. During the War he served in several responsible positions, the latter portion as Commandant of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., and received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious services. He had been promoted Major June 1, 1863, and March 7, 1867, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and April 14, 1875, colonel. He was retired at his own request Dec. 4, 1882, having then been over 40 years on the active list of the Army. In 1877 he commenced the preparation of a system of target practice for the Army which he completed early in 1879, and which was approved in April of that year and published and continued to be the standard for the Army until superseded by Blunt's Manual in 1885. Col. Laidley was a valuable officer and strict in all matters pertaining to his profession. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

A NORTH PLATTE (Neb.) paper records the recent death of Geo. T. A. Nixon and says: "At about the age of 23 years he enlisted in Battery B, of the 4th Regular Artillery. War with Mexico being declared soon after, the young soldier participated in all the battles under Gen. Taylor from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, during which time he acquitted himself with such credit that he was made an ordnance sergeant, a position in those days almost equivalent to a commission. After his term expired he was in civil life for two or three years, but in 1865 we find him in Co. L of the 5th Regular Cavalry, as sergeant. During this service he participated in many of the exciting Indian fights. From that time on Sergeant Nixon continued in the service of the Government until the spring of 1884, at which time he was finally mustered out. Our people mourn his loss as one exemplifying honor, integrity, and manhood."

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM E. FORSTER, member of Parliament, died April 5. His father, William Forster, was a minister of the Society of Friends, who died while on a visit to the U. S. and his body remains in a grave at Friendsville, Tenn. Twelve years ago the son came to the United States to visit that grave, and left a splendid monument to his father's memory in the form of a liberal endowment of a Friends' school at that place. During the War of the Rebellion, through thick and thin he upheld the Federal Government and opposed the Confederacy.

MR. E. R. KNORR, who accompanied the North Pacific Surveying Expedition in 1853-6, under the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers, in the capacity of chief surveyor and secretary to the expedition, died at Stapleton, S. L., April 6, of heart disease. For the publication of the extensive surveys of the expedition an office was established of which Mr. Knorr had sole charge. From this office originated the U. S. Hydrographic Office.

C. S. SEYTON, formerly a stock broker in New York, was killed in London last week while examining an electric gun, of American invention, which he was about to introduce to British trade. It fired accidentally, putting a bullet straight through his heart and killing him instantly. Only a few days previously Mr. Seyton had lectured before the United Service Institute on the merits of the invention.

FERRIS J. QUINTARD, proprietor of the Quintard Iron Works, New York City, who died April 4, at Brooklyn, served from November, 1862, to June, 1863, as an Acting Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy. After the war Mr. Quintard became associated with John Roach, and later organized the iron works which bear his name.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARK, prominent in the South as a literary writer, died at New Bern, N. C., March 31. Her husband, Col. William J. Clark, who served with distinction in the Mexican War as Captain, 12th U. S. Infantry, and was disbanded in 1848, died a few months ago.

MRS. LIZZIE W. TYLER, who recently died at Cross Keys, Va., was a daughter of the late Surg. J. J. B. Wright, U. S. A., and a sister of Mrs. Stanley, wife of General Stanley, and of Mrs. Barriger, wife of General Barriger, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS SNYDER, a veteran of the War of '32, and the father of 22 living children, died, March 31, at Taylorsville, Ky., aged ninety-five.

CELEBRATING ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We are indebted to correspondents at Forts Sully and Wingate, N. M., for excellent accounts of the manner in which the troops celebrated the famous 17th of old Ireland. With balls and suppers, and musical entertainments, liberally fostered and encouraged by the officers and their ladies, the day seems to have been agreeably and harmoniously spent, at not only the two Forts mentioned, but at others. Our space does not permit us to give full accounts of each.

CASTING A 12-IN. GUN.

THE fourth attempt to cast the last of the large B. L. rifles for the Government was successfully made at the South Boston Iron Works, April 5, under the supervision of Lieut. H. D. Borup, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N. Several other men prominent in military life witnessed the casting. Three large furnaces were used in the melting, each containing about 35 tons of ore. The fires were started at about 9 o'clock, April 4, and at 12.30, April 5, the iron was in condition to run, when the signal to pour was given. The run pit had been most carefully prepared, and the core which hung down into the middle of it was one of the stoutest and best ever made. At the end of 22 minutes the metal had filled the pit, the holes of the furnaces were plugged up, the gutters that conveyed the metal from the furnaces to the gun oradle were soon emptied, and the first shape of the last of the 54-ton rifles was completed.

The gun is now cooling. In about ten days the core will be taken out and the gun will be removed from the pit. All four of these 12-inch guns, when the present one is completed, will measure 30 feet in length and weigh 54 tons. The powder charge will be 265 pounds; weight of projectile, 800 pounds; muzzle velocity, 1,800 feet per second; muzzle energy, 19,000 tons; pressure per square inch of bore, 15 tons, and penetration of iron plate, 23 inches.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

THE pension of \$2,000 a year voted to Mrs. Hancock is the largest paid to the widow of any officer, except Mrs. Grant, who receives \$5,000 a year, as granted to all the widows of Presidents—Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Garfield. The widow of General and ex-Senator Shields receives the next largest, \$1,500 a year, granted her by a special act in 1879. The mother of General McPherson receives \$50 a month, and that amount is also paid the widows of twenty-six deceased Generals of the late war—Hentzelman, Richardson, Wallace, Plummer, Stevens, Baker, Whipple, Sumner, Bidwell, Morris, Berry, Lovell, Anderson, Canby, Thomas, Hentzelman, Finley, Mitchell, Casey, Taylor, Rousseau, Custer, French, Ramsey, and Warren. The widows of Admirals Wood, Reynolds, Hoff, Davis, Winslow, Paulding, Rodgers, Spotts, and Goldsboro, and of Commodores Gallagher, Fraley, McCaulley, McGaver, and Guest, of the Navy, receive a similar pension, as do the widows of Colonels Harris, Dulany, and Twigg, of the Marine Corps.

The only widow of a civilian drawing a pension (\$50 a month) is Mrs. A. B. Meacham, whose husband was chief of the Modoc Peace Commission, and was crippled for life in the massacre of 1873, when General Canby was killed.

CHICAGO BARRACKS.

THE Chicago Commercial Club held a meeting March 27 to discuss the question of the location of a Regular Army military post near that city. Among those present were General A. C. McClurg, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln and George M. Pullman, etc. The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported favorably to the movement, and recommended that steps be taken to bring about the location of a military station at Chicago.

Mr. Robert Lincoln said that when he was Secretary of War he had advanced the idea of such an establishment and was of the opinion that such a school of instruction was, on general principles, most necessary to the army as at present constituted; and if, as is contemplated, the bill now pending before Congress increasing the Army to 40,000 men, became a law, then such a station would become a necessity. The present crisis of the labor question was not a thing to be lightly passed over. It was a question that must be fairly met and decided. The strong arm of the law must be ever present to remind the lawless that no outbreak endangering the life and property of the law-abiding citizen would be permitted. Some members advocated the purchase of suitable ground to be presented to the Government for this purpose. Finally the question was put to a vote and it was carried almost unanimously.

The *North American Review* for April opens with a long private letter from Gambetta to Mme. Adam, giving an account of an adventurous and important electoral tour in the south of France. This is followed by General Grant's often published letter to President Lincoln recommending the promotion of Sherman and McPherson. A paper on English rule in India is by a native, Amrita Lal Roy, who describes the rule of England as a tyranny which would "make stones speak and the dead start up to life again." It is "a tale of ruffianism, of sorrow, and of shame." The widow of Dr. Pavy contributes some notes from her husband's Arctic journals. They are interesting in their bearing on the charge of insubordination made against their author. As the N. Y. Tribune says: "So far from vindicating his reputation, these records of the surgeon's malignant hatred of the commanding officer, go far toward discrediting the ability as a surgeon he displayed. From the outset he seems to have had morbid forebodings of the calamity which finally overtook the party, and one of his chief grievances was the commander's cheerfulness and courage."

The *Century Magazine* for April contains three articles upon the battle of the *Kearsarge* and *Albatama*; the first is "Life on the *Albatama*," by one of her crew, P. D. Haywood; the second, the "Cruise and Combats of the *Albatama*," by her executive officer, Captain John McIntosh Kell; the third is the "Duel between the *Albatama* and the *Kearsarge*," by the surgeon of the *Kearsarge*, John M. Broune. All three are fully illustrated with portraits and sketches of the stirring scenes upon both vessels and recall with graphic interest one of the most exciting contests of our war. Haywood says there is no doubt that Semmes was flurried and commenced firing too soon. "We were I should say nearly a mile away and I do not think a single shot told," and Capt. Kell says "the 11-in. guns of the *Kearsarge* did fearful work, and her guns were served beautifully, being aimed with precision and deliberate in fire. Three of her 11-inch shells successively entered our 8-in. pivot gun port." The *Kearsarge* fired 173 shot and shell and the *Albatama* nearly twice as many.

General W. L. Elliott, in the *Journal of the Military Association of the Pacific*, for March, has an interesting comparison of the Army of 1835 with that of 1885, and some interesting reminiscences of the Army at different periods, including the story of a Court-martial in 1850 or 1851 at Columbia Barracks, W. T., which acquitted the prisoner, repudiated the department commander for sending the case before it, and dismissed its president from the Service for contempt of its authority. This number also contains: Leaves from the "History of Cholera Epidemics in the Army," by Asst. Surg. J. Van R. Hoff, U. S. A.; "Concerning the Unreliability of History," by Capt. D. M. Taylor, O. D., U. S. A.; "Photographic Triangulation," and "Description of the Process of Photo-Zeography," by Lieut. H. L. Harris, U. S. A.

The *Springfield Republican* announces a series of military papers to appear in each Monday's number and to be reprinted in the weekly edition. The first will appear in the number of April 5, and will be the "Citizen Soldier" by James L. Bowen, to be followed by a history of the 49th Mass. regiment by Judge Tucker. The *Siege of Little Washington* in North Carolina, by Rev. E. A. Perry; *Battle of Saylor's Creek*. The *Battles of Plains Store* and *Fort Hudson*, by Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Sumner; *A Ten-Days Campaign in North Carolina*; *Up the Tocco with Banks*; *An Escape from a Southern Prison*; *My Ride from Goldsboro*; *A Web-Foot Cavalry Raid in Louisiana*; *The Army Chaplain*, and *The Charge of the Star Brigade at Cold Harbor*.

PRACTICE CAMPAIGNS FOR REGULARS AND MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It must be apparent to every man who takes the trouble to give the subject any reflection whatever, that with all our boasted wealth and resources, especially in the matter of men and money, we are today, comparatively speaking, the most defenceless nation on earth. Bordered on the north and south by aliens with whom we have more than once fought, and may have to fight again; with our eastern and western shores washed for thousands of miles by the open seas, and with boundary lines that would require a standing army of more than a million of troops to properly guard and patrol, all that we can boast of in the shape of a defensive force is an Army and Navy which, though unsurpassed in material and personnel, is yet, as far as numbers and equipment are concerned, far inferior to those of any fourth-rate power in the world.

That wise and far-seeing statesman, Mr. Tilden, has already sounded the key-note of alarm, by calling attention to the unprotected and defenceless condition of our principal seaports and coast line. But even supposing that his advice is followed, and that in the course of time we may see the water-front of our great cities bristling with new and powerful fortifications, able to withstand the shock of the heaviest artillery now known, what is to prevent an enemy from landing a few miles up or down the coast, as the case may be, and, taking the forts in flank and rear, render them useless as far as interior operations are concerned? It must be remembered that these are not the days of slow, old-fashioned sailing ships, and where it once took an Army weeks and months to cross the Atlantic, now, in these days of electricity and steam, almost simultaneously with the flashing news of a declaration of war, could a fleet of fast-steaming transports put to sea, that, in little more than a week's time, would land on our shores a body of well-armed and thoroughly equipped regular soldiery, equal if not superior in numbers, to the combined forces of the United States Army.

And what would we have to oppose an invading force with? So far and widely scattered are the various commands of our little Army of Regulars, that, even admitting they could all be safely withdrawn from present post or duty and concentrated at one point, it would necessarily take many weeks and possibly months to accomplish it. Should the enemy land two or three separate bodies at different points on the coast, there would be absolutely nothing to oppose them with, save the scattered detachments of artillery stationed here and there in the forts before mentioned. Manifestly then the only forces that we have to rely upon, in addition to the handful of regulars just referred to, are the State Guards and volunteers of the different States, upon whom would devolve the task of engaging, and if possible checking the enemy, until sufficiently reinforced to be able to take the offensive.

Now there is no better or braver soldier in the world than the American volunteer. The history of the wars on this continent for more than a hundred years have sufficiently proved that; but soldiers cannot be made or equipped in a day, and without some practical experience in assembling and moving rapidly, marching and camp-life generally, the best and bravest volunteers would at first be practically useless. Any student of military history, or of the art of war, knows that the prime factor of success in war is a General's ability to move rapidly from point to point, and to take his men with him, or—to quote the homely language of an old Southern cavalry officer—"the man who gets there first generally wins," and as our troops ought always to have a much better knowledge of their own country, its routes, defensive positions, etc., than a foreign enemy could possibly possess, they should always be able "to get there first," and, with a little practice, I have no doubt that they would. The next question naturally arising is how are they to obtain this knowledge and practice. The subject is one of such importance that I feel constrained to present my own crude ideas for reflection.

The plan that I would suggest is this:

Divide the entire country into military districts.

District No. 1 to embrace all territory lying between the northeastern border of Maine and southwestern border of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

District No. 2, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina.

District No. 3, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

District No. 4, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

District No. 5, California, Oregon and Nevada.

District No. 6, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona.

Every summer let the State Guards and volunteers, in connection with such regular troops as may be in their districts, rendezvous on short notice at some given point near the coast (or boundary of foreign country, as the case may be), all under command of some general officer of the Army, detailed for the purpose, and spend at least ten days in camping, marching and exercising in rapid movements from point to point. Let the orders be given to all the troops of each district to move on a certain day and proceed to the selected rendezvous by the shortest route. This, to begin with, would test very successfully the discipline and efficiency of the various commands, their state of equipment and preparation, and the ability and worth of the officers.

The advantages offered by the adoption of some such plan, it seems to me, are very apparent. In the first place, it would take the place of the annual encampments now held in almost every State and by various commands of the Regular Army. It would accustom the troops to sudden and rapid movements—would bring together the troops of different States who would, in time of war, necessarily serve together, and foster that spirit of camaraderie so essential among soldiers serving in the same command, at the same time engendering a spirit of generous rivalry and emulation.

As to the benefits to Volunteer or State troops arising from association with the Regulars and the supervision of experienced and trained officers, they are too patent to need discussion. Then again, by changing the point of assembly or rendezvous every

year in each district, such knowledge and information would be gained concerning the country, its resources, routes, and defensive positions, etc., both by officers and men, as would give even a very small body of troops a most decided advantage over a largely superior force in numbers, who were entering the territory for the first time.

Owing to the perfection to which the system of "signalling" has been brought, the approach of a hostile fleet could soon be telegraphed from one end of the coast to the other, and with the facilities for transportation now so general throughout the country, the State or volunteer troops of each military district, familiar with the country and routes of travel, and trained to move promptly and rapidly, could assemble at almost any point that might be selected by an enemy for landing, so promptly and in such numbers as would enable them to embarrass and hold in check, a force of strangers five times as large as their own, and give the Government time to collect and forward reinforcements.

The cost of these annual "practice campaigns" would scarcely exceed the amount now spent every year, in the various State and National encampments. They would possess far more interest and attraction for the troops themselves, and, for reasons already given, would be of invaluable service to the country at large. The expenses of these practice or experimental campaigns should be borne by the General Government, supplemented or shared possibly by such assistance as the respective States would or could give. In either case, it would be most valuable service cheaply bought. The necessity for some such plan as is here suggested, has presented itself very often, when reflecting upon the almost helpless condition in which our country would find itself, if suddenly precipitated into war with a foreign power of any force or importance, and although hurriedly and imperfectly sketched, yet I venture to respectfully offer it for the consideration of my brother soldiers in the various National Guards of the country, for I cannot but believe that if some such plan could be put in practice, even in a limited or modified form, it would be productive of good results, as not only would it, in my opinion, rapidly increase enlistments in the State troops, but would tend to elevate the standard of State Service, as the troops would more readily appreciate the fact that they were of importance, not only to their own States, but to the country at large, while the necessary association with the troops of the Regular Army would soon bring about that spirit of comradeship between the two Services, which the friends of both are so anxious to see established.

RALPH, N. C., March 24, 1886.

MOTIVE POWER FOR WARSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 27 you published a letter, under the above heading, in which the writer criticises the excessive weight of British warships and gives the average weight of steam machinery of the British Navy at 300 lbs. per I. H. P. To get this he must have gone far back in the history of the steam engine in the R. N., and have been careful not to come down to too recent a date; he must have examined most diligently into the annals of the age of wrought and cast iron construction, and have touched rather lightly upon the new age of forged and compressed steel; he must have considered a great many ancient and obsolete craft, and have omitted a large number of a more recent design. The present status of the case can be most conveniently and graphically presented in tabular form, and, having thus presented it, we will leave the intelligent reader to determine for himself whether or not it goes to demonstrate that: "At the present time the steam machinery of warships is patterned after that of the merchant service, inasmuch as it is so excessively heavy, that if sufficient horse-power is applied to attain high speed, the ship is so loaded down with steam machinery, that but little weight carrying capacity is left for anything else."

Your writer gives the weight of the steam machinery of the *Chicago* at 419 lbs., and that of the *Boston* and *Atlanta* at 448 lbs. per I. H. Power. We will include these in our table, as also the weights given in the *National Republican*, some months past, under the heading, "The Newest Cruisers—Secretary Whitney's Board Reports Its Ideal Vessels."

Class and Name.	Tons.	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Speed.	Total weight of machinery.	1 ton to each I. H. P.	Pounds of machinery to each I. H. P.
Steel T. S. Cruisers:							
Atlanta.....	8	3000	8500	18	70.0	5	448
Boston.....	8	3000	8500	18	70.0	5	448
Chicago.....	14	4500	5000	14	90.1	5.37	419
Iron Arm'd Screw:							
Bellerophon.....	13	7550	6520	14	1100	5.08	377
Wooden Screw Cor.:							
Briton.....	14	1800	2150	13	346	6.21	361
Steel Desp. Vessels:							
Mercury.....	10	3730	7000	18	903	7.75	239
Iris.....	10	3730	7000	18	903	7.75	239
Steel Cruisers:							
U. S. N. C. 1.....	6	1600	3300	16	356	9.27	242
U. S. N. C. 2.....	10	3000	8500	18	903	9.41	238
Steel Gunboat:							
U. S. N. C. 3.....	4	800	1300	12	140	9.28	241
Steel Armored T. S. Barbette Ship:							
Hove.....	10	9500	11500	17	1200	9.51	233
Stl. Arm'd. T. S. Crs.:							
Australia.....	12	5000	8500	18	800	10.02	211
Galatea.....	12	5000	8500	18	800	10.02	211
Aurora.....	12	5000	8500	18	800	10.02	211
Immortalite.....	12	5000	8500	18	800	10.02	211
Steel T. S. Torp. Crs.:							
Scut.....	4	1460	3350	17.5	300	11.16	201
Stl. Ar. T. S. T. Sps.:							
Trafalgar.....	12	12000	12000	16	1050	11.43	196
Nile.....	12	12000	12000	16	1050	11.43	196
Stl. T. S. Torp. Crs.:							
Serpent.....	6	1630	4500	18?	380	11.84	188
Racon, etc.....	6	1630	4500	18?	380	11.84	188

* "The total weight of the steam machinery and all its appurtenances, including water in boilers and condensers, all fittings, tools, spare machinery, and stores, should not exceed."—N. R.

The old *Bellerophon* was completed in 1866, built at Chatham, and engined by Penn. The old *Briton*, built in 1869, and engined by Rennie, was one of the first vessels in the British Navy to be fitted with compound engines. The *Iris* was built in 1877 and the *Mercury* in 1878, both engined by Mandalay. The other British vessels enumerated in the table include some of their latest constructions and propositions, and, comparatively speaking, they do not seem to us to demonstrate, to any great degree, the heavy-handed manner in which their designers have dealt out weights in all their designs."

Many other interesting comparisons between the vessels enumerated in the table will suggest themselves, other than those relating solely to the machinery, such as I. H. P. to displacement, displacement to speed, I. H. P. to speed, weight of machinery to speed produced, etc., etc.

APRIL 5, 1886.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In common with many others, I presume I have recently been disappointed in finding that my shoulder knots looked much shabbier after alteration from blue to white ground, the latter being very trying to old bullion.

I had never heard of electroplating such goods, nor had the workman whom I consulted; but the knots being unfit to wear after incurring a considerable expense for change of facing, I experimented successfully, and for \$3 had them triple plated with 24-carat gold, and they are now nearly as good as when new, after ten years wearing.

The knot can easily be cut from its mounting, and in replacing it the needle may be passed between the outer and the middle cord of the bullion to avoid showing the stitches. As electroplating necessitates the entire immersion of the article treated, it cannot be applied to shoulder straps or similar embroidery which cannot be separated from the cloth.

JOHN ERICSSON'S "DESTROYER."

To the Editor of the New York Times:

REFERRING to your notice of the *Destroyer*, and the groundless rumor that I have abandoned the same, I beg to inform you that the trials have been discontinued solely on the ground that no further experiments are called for. The submarine gun has proved a perfect success, the projectile torpedo having at every discharge during a long series of trials been expelled with a velocity of 300 feet in less than 3 seconds. The effect produced by exploding a loaded projectile remains to be ascertained, but this trial an individual is not permitted to make, hence I now desire to hand the *Destroyer* over to the Government.

J. ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, Monday, April 5, 1886.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DINNER TO CAPTAIN GEO. S. ANDERSON.

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, was the recipient of a very graceful courtesy at the hands of some of the members of the University Club of New York city on the night of April 3d, in the form of a farewell dinner, in which the following gentlemen participated: Messrs. D. S. Denison, Francis Dunning, A. A. Hayes, Frank Jenkins, Walter Jennings, Arthur Lincoln, F. L. Ogden, G. M. Ogden, Ludlow Ogden, D. L. Peabody, R. A. Peabody, Lieut. J. J. Hunter, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. L. Field, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander R. M. Berry, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Leonard Cheney, U. S. N.

The guests were: Captain Geo. S. Anderson, U. S. A.; Captain Gilbert E. Overton, U. S. A.; Captain W. F. Randolph, U. S. A.

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been—a sound which makes us linger; yet—farewell!" Lieut. Cheney, U. S. N., made a brief and happy address of welcome, and fully expressed the general regret of the Club at Captain Anderson's impending departure. He said that if covers had been laid for all who wished to be donors and who would have liked to testify in that manner their affection for Captain Anderson, few banqueting halls could have seated the party; that the gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to appear as donors simply echoed the sentiments of the entire club.

Captain Anderson responded briefly and feelingly; his remarks were characterized by his usual grace and modesty. Among the telegrams of regret received by Mr. Peabody during the dinner were the following:

"Mr. Peabody:—Cannot join you to-night. Out with the 'Tallapoosa,' looking for the bottom facts in regard to the 'Oregon'."—G. M. FORTY.

"Mr. Peabody:—Ask Captain Anderson to come over to the show to-night. I have a box at his disposal commanding a full view of the elephant."—P. T. RABNUM.

"Mr. Peabody:—She cannot come; not without her father."—HAR. GRIFFIN, (Mary Anderson's father).

"Mr. Peabody:—I now disress to have to follow the Catechism to-night and adjure 'the world, the flesh and the Devil,' the Un i versty Club and the dinner to Captain Anderson; but I am in a sense abroad."—MARK TWAIN.

"Mr. Peabody:—Many thanks for your kind invitation to meet Captain Anderson, but I must decline, as the abnormal desuetude of my convivial habits prevents the sufficient imbibition of assimilating nutrition for the sustenance of my corporeal frame."—W. M. EVARTS.

THE CASE OF HARLOW L. STREET.

THE case of Harlow L. Street, who filed an application in the Court in General Term of the District of Columbia in November last, for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of War to restore him to the place of 1st Lieut. of Cavalry, from which he was dropped under G. O. No. 1, 1871, was argued and decided in that Court this week.

It is stated that one of some 70 capt. and lieuts. transferred to the list of supernumeraries under the act of July 15, 1870, by G. O. No. 1, dated Jan. 2, 1871. He sets out in his petition that the transfer so made was illegal, and "that no person has ever been nominated to the Senate of the United States, and confirmed by said Senate, to take the place so held by him, nor has he ever been removed from said office by such nomination and confirmation."

The illegality claimed was that the order was not issued until a day after the expiration of the period from which the act specified the transfer should take effect.

The chief justice delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing the application. He thought there should be made an order, but there were obstacles in the way. The pl ce made vacant had been filled and an officer appointed and confirmed was now discharging the duties, and the court doubted if the court could displace such officer. The application should be to put out as well as to put in. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that when a place had been filled by proper authority it was too late to remove it by mandamus. Another difficulty was the lapse of fifteen years since the act complained of occurred, and since that time the applicant had been employed as a clerk under the Government. Should a person in a case like this be permitted to come in and ask to be replaced? If there was such a thing as estoppel in a military life, fifteen years was long enough in which to obtain redress for a wrong act, and if he did not make the application he should remain silent. The court would not trouble the Government in such a case.

THE STATE TROOPS.

RIGHTS OF MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

In the case of Herman Presser, Plaintiff in Error, v. The People of the State of Illinois, the United States Supreme Court held in a decision delivered last January that—

The sections of the Illinois Military Code, which only forbid bodies of men to associate together as military organizations, or to drill or parade with arms in cities and towns, unless authorized by law, do not infringe the right of the people to keep and bear arms. That these sections are not in violation of any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution or its amendments. That the plaintiff in error not being a member of the Illinois militia, and not belonging to the United States troops, he had no right as a citizen of the United States, in disobedience of the State law, to associate with others as a military company, and to drill and parade with arms in the towns and cities of the State.

That the right voluntarily to associate together as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms, without, and independent of an act of Congress, or law of the State authorizing the same, is not an attribute of national citizenship. Military organization and military drill and parade under arms, are subjects especially under the control of the government of every country. They cannot be claimed as a right independent of law. Under our political system they are subject to the regulation and the control of the State and Federal governments, acting in due regard to their respective prerogatives and powers.

That it cannot be successfully questioned that the State governments, unless restrained by their own Constitutions, have the power to regulate or prohibit associations and meetings of the people, except in the case of peaceable assemblies, to perform the duties, or exercise the privileges of citizens of the United States; and have also the power to control and regulate the organization, drilling, and parading of military bodies and associations, except when such bodies and associations are authorized by the militia laws of the United States. The exercise of this power by the State is necessary to the public peace, safety, and good order. To deny the power would be to deny the right of the State to disperse assemblies organized for sedition, treason, and the right to suppress armed mobs bent on riot and rapine.

THE COMMAND CEASE FIRING.

Two of our correspondents take exception to what has been said here on interpretation of paragraph 306 of Tactics, and we give their comments for the benefit of our readers. Wisconsin says:

1st. That par. 306 refers to all firings, not firing by file alone, for in that case it would probably have said "the firing," instead of "the firings."

2d. The theory that cease firing is only to be commanded after file firing is disproved by par. 106, which distinctly prescribes "cease firing," after "fire by squad," and says: "This rule is general," and this, too, before fire by file has been taught at all.

3d. The intentions of the author may be judged by his own methods and I well remember that, unless he desired to resume the carry with pieces unloaded, it was his habit to order "cease firing," after any and all firings. Indeed, the language of the text seems to make that mandatory. In all courtesy, therefore, I think that your critic was in error and the Colonel of the 13th was right. You see that we set store by your decisions and want to have them "beyond suspicion."

Another correspondent says:

Par. 306 undoubtedly has reference to terminating all the firings, and uses the word "firings," and does not refer especially to "file firing." And why should the tactics instruct how to terminate "file firing," and no other? I hold that par. 306 is general and instructs how to terminate all firings.

Par. 106, to which our correspondent refers, says that the men re-load their pieces at the command, cease firing, but par. 99 says that if it is not desired to reload the command is "carry arms." This is the case we had in view in making our remarks on the drill in question. It would hardly be reasonable after the close of the firings to go on with a battalion drill with loaded pieces, nor is it customary for men to return pieces to the gun rack at the close of a drill, which are supposed to be loaded. For this reason we ruled that instead of cease firing the command should have been carry arms.

MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following are the main points of the bill introduced into Congress for improvement of the Militia of the District of Columbia:

The militia shall be divided into two classes—the active, to be known as the "National Guard of the District of Columbia," and the inactive, to be known as the "Reserve Militia."

There shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States a commander-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general, who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified, but may be removed at any time by the President; whose staff shall consist of an adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; an inspector-general, a quartermaster-general, a commissary-general, a judge-advocate-general, and a surgeon-general, each with the rank of major; four aides-de-camp, with the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by the commander-in-chief and commissioned by the President. In time of peace, unless otherwise directed by the President, the adjutant-general shall also perform the duties prescribed by this act for the inspector-general, and the quartermaster-general shall also perform the duties prescribed for the commissary-general.

The President may assign an officer of the Army to act as adjutant-general, who, while so assigned, shall be commissioned as adjutant-general of the militia, be subject to the orders of the commander-in-chief and the provisions of this act: Provided, however, That the officer so assigned shall receive no other pay or emoluments than those of his rank in the Army as on detached service.

In time of peace the active militia shall consist of not more than forty companies of infantry, two batteries of light artillery of four guns each, and four companies of cavalry, to be arranged into regiments, battalions, and unattached companies.

Battalions of infantry consisting of not exceeding seven companies and not less than five companies shall be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel; battalions of artillery or cavalry by a major.

To each company of infantry there shall be one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, four corporals, two musicians, and not more than sixty-four privates; and the minimum number of enlisted men shall be forty-one; to each company of cavalry, one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, five corporals (one of whom shall be the guidon), two buglers, and not more than thirty-five privates; and the minimum number of enlisted men shall be fifty-six; and to each battery of light artillery of four guns, one captain, two 1st lieutenants, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, nine corporals (one of whom shall be the guidon), two buglers, and not more than eighty-two privates; and the minimum number of enlisted men shall be fifty-seven.

To each unattached company of cavalry or battery of light artillery there may be a staff, to consist of one assistant sur-

geon with the rank of 1st lieutenant, and a non-commissioned staff, to consist of one hospital steward.

Non-commissioned staff officers of regiments, battalions, and unattached companies shall be appointed by their respective permanent commanders; and such commanders of regiments and battalions shall appoint the non-commissioned officers of companies, upon the written nomination of the respective captains; but they may withhold such appointment if, in their judgment, there be proper cause. Non-commissioned officers of unattached companies shall be appointed by their respective captains. The permanent commander of any regiment, battalion, or unattached company may reduce to the ranks any company non-commissioned officer of his command.

The uniforms, arms, and equipments of the active militia shall be the same as prescribed and furnished to the Army of the United States.

NEW YORK.

Harmon P. Read, Major and L. R. P., and Robert L. Banks, Jr., Major and Q. M., are announced as commissioned on the staff of the 5th Brigade, to rank from March 1 and 17, respectively. Gen. Oliver also publishes a series of instruction for rifle firing and such decisions on tactics by the War Department as conflict with other decisions previously published in Phisterer's books on the subject.

The 69th Regiment is under orders for drill as follows: Cos. A, E, F, H, and I, on Friday, April 9; Thursday, April 15, and Monday, April 26; B, C, D, G, and K, on Monday, April 12, Tuesday, April 20, and Thursday, April 23. The Left Wing will assemble for rifle practice by company, commencing on Monday, April 5 and 19, and the right wing by company, on Monday, April 12 and Tuesday, April 27. The order of assembly will be the same as heretofore designated for company drills. Attendance at wing drills will take precedence of rifle practice when happening on the same dates.

The correct figures of the 7th Regiment at the end of the quarter just ended were: F, S, and N. C. staff, 21; Co. A, 102; B, 103; C, 93; D, 99; E, 89; F, 103; G, 100; H, 100; I, 103; K, 103. Total, 1,016.

Colonel Emmons Clark, Adj. Gen. W. Rand and Quartermaster John F. Long, of the 7th Regiment, went to Washington on Thursday, April 8, to make the final arrangements for the coming trip of the regiment. There has been a good deal of talk in the daily press about the 7th visiting Richmond on the occasion, which is all a mistake and results from mixing up the 7th and 71st Regiments. It is the latter which intends to visit Richmond.

Co. B, 23d Regiment, Capt. G. W. Caudé, held its closing drill on Wednesday, April 7. The affair was very interesting.

Col. Charles L. Fincke has reappointed the staff of the regiment which served under Col. Ward, and all except the Assistant Surgeon and the Chaplain have accepted.

Capt. Charles E. Waters has been nominated to fill the vacant majorship of the 23d Regiment. He will, no doubt, be elected and, as the captain is an original member of Co. A, the entire field will be composed of graduates from that celebrated company.

At the review of the 13th Regiment by Brigadier-General James McLeer, Col. John B. Frothingham made his first appearance as chief of staff of the 3d Brigade.

Lieut. N. B. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, who made a conspicuous record during several camp tours of the New York troops at Peekskill as a competent instructor, has been detailed by Major-General Josiah Porter to instruct the separate companies which have been ordered into camp in guard duty, and he will also act as instructor during the coming camp season.

We have just received a copy of the National Guard Register of New York dated Dec. 31, 1885. It is prepared with care and gives full information on any point desirable in a work of this kind.

General R. C. Ward will review the 23d Regiment on the 1st of May next. Dr. W. E. Spencer, who was for some time the Hospital Steward, has been appointed to the vacant assistant surgeonship in the 23d Regiment.

Co. G, 13th Regiment, Capt. W. L. Watson, held its closing drill on Thursday, April 8. The company turned out in full force and the exhibition was very creditable.

The Sunday Star of April 11 will contain the first part of an interesting military study written by the well known sanitary engineer, Charles F. Wingate, in collaboration with General George W. Wingate. The events are supposed to happen in June, 1800, and make up the incidents of a series of riots in New York. In the course of the events described, the 7th Regiment sustains a Severe Defeat in Mulberry St.; the 69th Comes to the Rescue; The 7th is Blown up With Dynamite; The Rioters are Finally Dispersed. The story is graphically told, and is full of interest.

CHALLENGE.

The drill squad of Co. D, 12th Regiment, composed of ten men and 1st Sergeant commanding, do hereby challenge any squad or squads of the same number of men from one company in any regiment in the 1st or 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y., to drill with them for a trophy and the championship of said Divisions, the drill to take place at the closing reception of Co. D, to be held at the 12th Regt. Armory on the evening of April 28, 1886. This challenge holds good until April 24, 1886. All communications to be addressed to D. I. Thompson, Secretary Co. D, 12th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. Armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, New York City.

BUFFALO ITEMS.

Our Buffalo correspondent writes us:

The future of our local military organizations never looked so bright as at present. Officers and men of both regiments are working hard, and perceptible improvement is witnessed in every direction. A few months ago the 65th Regt., then a battalion of six companies, was increased by the addition of two companies, thus making it a regiment. The 74th is now working with the same object in view. The Buffalo Cadet Corps, an independent company, has resolved to join the 74th and become a part of the National Guard. The Spaulding Guard Cadet Corps attached to the regiment, is also moving in that direction with good prospects of success. It was organized about a year ago by the Spaulding Guards, Co. B, 74th Regt., as a company to recruit from. It started with 108 young men ranging from 16 to 20 years of age. It has already furnished 20 recruits to the regiment; a few have dropped out and 66 are left on its roll.

A battalion drill of the 65th Regt. took place Wednesday evening, March 31, and a full dress parade of the 74th is ordered for April 8.

The 42d Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, is having considerable trouble with the supervisors of their county, who refuse to furnish them an armory. The company has instituted proceedings against the supervisors and has retained Lt.-Col. S. M. Welch, of the 65th Regt., as its attorney. This is the first case of the kind on record and Col. Welch proposes to make it a test case.

Col. William H. Hicks, of Arcade, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Major-Gen. Rogers. Major Bradish, of the same staff, has resigned. It is rumored that his successor will be Lieut. E. A. Bishop, of Co. A, 74th Regt.

The weekly guard mounts now held by both regiments are being well attended and considerable progress is being made in the instruction of the men.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE battalion drill season closed up on Monday evening, April 5th, with Companies D and G equalized as 6 commands of 12 files, after deducting recruits, guards, and other details. The drill comprised most of the more complicated movements laid down in the school of the battalion, and was one of the best of the season. The commands were promptly obeyed, and executed with a vim and alacrity which demonstrates that the series of battalion drills just closed, although there have been occasions where there was much to criticize, has produced many improvements unknown under the system followed in previous years. This improvement particularly manifested itself among the subalterns and non-commissioned officers. The regiment is to be congratulated on the results achieved during the season. Col. Clark commanded the drill, assisted by Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore Smith and Major Richard Allison.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

COMPANIES A, B, C, D, E, and F assembled for battalion drill on Friday evening, April 2, with an equalization of 6 commands of 12 files. The regiment has recently started to organize a corps of trumpeters, some of whom are now so far advanced that the formation could be held by the sound of trumpets instead of drums, an innovation very much appreciated by those who had a chance to observe it. The drill was a good one, but did not end as well as it began. Col. Camp was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Harding and Major Miller. He somewhat startled the captains by beginning with the command left of divisions rear into column, and yet the order was remarkably promptly and correctly executed, which is, no doubt, due to the fact that each officer had 24 files to handle and therefore plenty of leisure to calmly time his commands. The failure of this movement by company is frequently due to the inadequate size of the commands. The next command was left by companies, then the command moved forward, formed divisions and wheeled into line, to execute right of divisions rear into column and repeat the other movements just enumerated from the right. The battalion then closed in mass by company and took wheeling distance, both movements being executed on the march, repeated the same by division, marched around the hall, executed fours left and right about, formed line, formed close column of divisions to and on the left, broke into column of fours, formed single rank and back into double rank, executed several marches around the armory, wheeled into line in single rank and was dismissed. In marching in column of companies at the command to form divisions, the rear company was invariably placed in an awkward position because the depth of the column covered more than one of the sides of the armory, so that this company was always in the execution of a change of direction when the command of march was given, and its commander was compelled to resort to all kinds of dodges to gain his proper position. During the passages into single and double rank in column of divisions the battalion was several times inverted, but the instructor invariably put matters right. In the final movement, however, he evidently failed to notice that the rear rank was in front, and hence the dismissal in single rank. Guides appeared well posted and showed particular promptness during the wheel into line by divisions, while in the formations of divisions to the right and left in several cases the guides of the oblique companies failed to place themselves on the line.

The drill of Cos. E, G, H, I, and K on Monday evening, April 5, was a good one from beginning to end. Like the one on the Friday previous it was by bugle call, but the movements were of a different sort. The Colonel holds that as the whole school of the battalion has now been gone through it is no longer necessary to stick to a fixed routine, and he gave commands as they occurred to him. Nearly all the evolutions were executed on the march and many in double time. In the beginning much time was spent in marching in column of fours, with the intention of correcting the position of the pieces at right shoulder and to teach the men to bring up the left hands promptly at the sound double time from the bugle. The march in column of fours was hardly as good as we have seen it executed here on other occasions, and yet when they formed line the alignments were almost instantaneous and the dress very rapid. All these things should be looked after in the school of the company, and at battalion it is not the proper time to correct such faults. Next came formations front into line from column of fours, on right and left into line in quick and double time, with firings during the movements, double column of fours with deployments to the front and by two movements, after which bayonets were fixed, arms stacked, and ranks broken for a rest. After attention had been resumed the various close column of division formations were taken up, the ployments and deployments being executed on the march whenever practicable. As the entire programme of combinations applicable was exhausted, this proved a quite comprehensive series of movements, and it was after 10 o'clock when the command dismiss your companies was given. Col. Camp gradually brings the regiment to a better understanding of his methods, and the drills consequently improve. As a general rule the guides appeared well instructed, with the exception of a corporal, who had to assume

the position unexpectedly, and one of the sergeants of Co. H, whose blunders are chronic. The whole corps of guides, however, went entirely to pieces in a formation front into line faced to the rear, because they all in following the lead of one blunderer took incorrect positions and found the battalion on to them before they knew it and had to be pushed out of the way. Lieut. Thurston was in command of one half of Co. E and Lieut. Beneke acted as adjutant.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. C. Barnes.

LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD FACKNER drilled Companies A, B, C, F, and K equalized as five commands of 12 files each on Tuesday, March 30. It was a very practical and instructive drill. All movements were executed from the right and left and errors were promptly pointed out wherever they occurred and the movements repeated. Whenever practicable movements were executed by continuing the march and many in double time, and as a systematic line of manoeuvres was followed the entire affair was highly interesting and improvement was plain as the drill proceeded.

The drill began with opening ranks, and a smart exercise in the manual of arms. The first sergeants and file closers were executing the manual when they were cautioned not to do so by the commanding officer. The manual, as usual in this Regiment was very good, and would compare favorably with any organization in the State. Ranks were closed and "companies left forward, fours left" was executed, followed by "fours right," and on right into line. The left guides did not come out on the line, the commanding officer informed them of their omission, the movement was repeated and done correctly. The same movement was executed beginning with "companies right forward fours right," and "fours left," and ending with "on left into line." The command was then moved in column of fours to the right, companies column left, fours left, all while marching, then halted and formed right front into line. Same movement followed with "fours left," "companies column right," "fours right," and "left front into line." The command was then moved in column of fours to the left, file closers ordered on the right flank, and when the column of fours had partly changed direction to the left, line was formed by two movements, viz: "fours left," "rear companies right front into line faced to the rear." The command then broke into column of companies to the left, advanced, and when the column had changed direction to the left, line was formed by "right into line wheel," "rear companies right front into line." Column of fours was then formed to the right, changed direction to the left, and when the column had partly changed, line was formed by "fours left," "rear companies right front into line faced to the rear." The command "load" was then given, followed by carry arms. Then "fours right," "on right into line," "double time," "fire by company, commence firing," as each company arrived successively on the line. The 4th and 5th companies did not execute the last movement, and stood fast at the command "fours right," because the commanding officer omitted to

give the command "posts" after he had commanded "load." The officers commanding these two companies deserve censure, because the commanding officer's intention was so plain, and his technical omission (for it was merely that and no more) in no way justified them in not obeying the order. Had they been in action, and any serious results grown out of their standing on a technical correctness of the order they would have suffered at the hands of a Court-martial.

The two companies were then directed to take their places on the line; the movement was repeated and done well. The same movement was then repeated to the left. "Forward guide centre" was then executed; followed by "change front on first company." Fours were then formed to the right, and the column obliqued both to the right and to the left, which was exceedingly well done. From column of fours the march by the flank again in column of fours, and forming line to the left. The subdivisions were then advanced by the right flank, formed into column of companies by "fours left," and then "right front into line," "double time." Fire by company, commence firing, executed. The command was then practiced in the ceremony of review, going through it twice; the first time the third company lost distance, and the last time the fifth company lost distance. The officer commanding the fourth company failed to salute the second time. The drill was dismissed at 9.40 and the first sergeants attempted the echelon movement in marching off their companies, but it was poorly done. True discipline prevailed, the men being remarkably steady and attentive throughout.

Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Mitchell.

COL. HARRY W. MITCHELL commanded the drill of Companies A, D, E, F and I, on Thursday, March 25, equalized into 5 commands of 12 files from each. The formation was concluded at 8.30, half an hour later than the order calling the drill stipulated. The drill opened with a march in column of fours, in which officers were slow in taking their proper positions. After some changes of direction, the Colonel in ordering the battalion to march to the rear, commanded to the rear march, instead of directing the fours to wheel about, and the battalion executed the former. This command is not tactical in this case. In column of fours the distances were uneven; in forming column of companies to the right, the officers did not promptly take their positions at the completion of the wheel, as prescribed in Par. 433. These movements were followed by marches by the flank of subdivisions, passages into column of fours, to pass from column of companies into column of subdivisions, marching by the flank, changes of direction in column of companies at full distance, and to form on right into line from column of fours. Several of these were repeated, sometimes for the purpose of correction, and sometimes merely for practice. In forming on right into line from column of fours, the left guides failed to come on the line, and all had to be called out by the Major. The command "rest," which was then given, was followed by a general stampede into the company rooms, only a few men remaining in ranks, and by a corresponding rush up stairs, down stairs, and in every direction, at the command "Attention," which was given 10 minutes later. After the rest some of the movements described above were repeated, and there were added marches in line, rectifications of alignments, and formation of column of companies from column of fours to the right, in which movement the distances were defective and the left guides did not cover.

From this time (9.40) until the close of the drill, the command was exercised in the loadings and firings. In the position of "load" and "recover arms," as also in "ready," the men held their pieces below the hip (some men's arms were almost fully extended), instead of up under the right breast. The clicking of hammers at "ready" and at "recover" and "carry arms" from "aim," was very irregular; and when the two latter commands were given from "aim," one or two men would invariably snap the pieces as at "fire." The rear rank men generally failed to step off with the right foot at aim. From "fire" to "carry arms" was very ragged. The firing was by battalion and rank, direct and oblique, and at the command "Posts," the Company Commanders and 1st Sergeants would remain in the rear instead of resuming their proper places. In left oblique the rear rank would not bring their pieces to a vertical position at the command "Left oblique." The drill was dismissed at 10.10, and during the drill there were five "in place rests" besides the "rest" already alluded to. In the marching the step was slow and broken, and the Sergeant-Major would persistently march at the head in column of fours, and abreast in column of companies of the last company. The Commanding Officer at times explain a movement, and also made two or three attempts to enliven the drill, but from his failure to point out and correct the many errors, and from the slowness of everything, the drill was a mere perfunctory one.

Another drill was held on Monday evening, March 29, with a very small attendance, one company, B, reporting only 18 men present, and the whole hardly representing 50 per cent. The other companies were C, H, and K, and the whole were under command of Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clobridge who handled his men well, was painstaking in his instruction, and clear in his orders. As the drill in the beginning showed plain signs of lack of company instruction, the commandant wisely refrained from extensive battalion movements and only executed some marching in column of fours, the manual, some alignments, and the manual on the march. These could have been executed much better and the instructor received but little encouragement for his pains.

The drill on Wednesday, March 31, under the same commander, was almost part of that just described. Both were executed with five commands of twelve files, and at both the formation was about half an hour late.

NEW JERSEY.

THE new regiment of the National Guard announced in General Orders No. 1, Hdqrs. N.G. N.J., dated March 27, 1886, will be known as the 2d Regt., National Guard.

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It has been determined to establish a School of Instruction for officers of the brigade during the term of the coming encampment, to be in charge of, and conducted by, an officer of the Regular Army, and to have the troops, while in camp, under the observation and inspection also of an Army officer, for which details have been requested from the War Department. The duties attending the school and the inspection to be carried into effect under the superintendence of the Inspector General of the State troops.

MINNESOTA.

COL. W. B. BEND, who sometime ago got himself into trouble and was dismissed from the Minnesota National Guard, has had an explanation with Gov. L. F. Hubbard, who informs him now that his letter

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THE ENGLISH MANOEUVRES AT DELHI.

A *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Delhi, January 20, on the "Great Review," says: "The Camp of Exercise is breaking up. This year it was at Delhi, and never before had operations been upon so large a scale. Representatives of all the Powers had been invited to be present, and the foreign officers' camp was the great social centre. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia and Austria were all represented by one or more officers, and the United States in Colonel Lazelle and Captain Mills had two of the most popular men in the camp. There were between 35,000 and 40,000 men in all—English and native, from the troops of Madras to the Goorkhas from the frontier—in line at the review by Lord Dufferin. The marching of the English regiments was superb in spite of the condition of the ground.

The Lancers and Artillery were splendidly mounted, and the Russian officers were especially impressed by the horses. The elephant batteries and the mule artillery for use in the mountains on the frontier were a novel sight to an American. The Sikh troops from the Punjab, the Bengal Lancers and the Goorkha Infantry from the northern part of India were fine bodies of men. The Sikhs are tall, magnificent looking fellows, and in their blue or brown uniforms were every inch soldiers. The little Goorkhas I liked best. They are sturdy little fellows, not over five feet three or four inches in height. They are of Mongolian type and look like remnants of little Chinamen but with something of determination and brightness in their faces that I have never seen in the Chinese. Dressed in dark green or dark blue uniforms and ranged shoulder to shoulder with admirably preserved distances, their marching was simply perfection. They are the "crack" native regiments, and the English officers strive to get into them as into the Guards in England. They alone of all the native troops are intimate with the English soldiers. The thought of caste does not trouble them, and they eat, drink and smoke with Tommy Atkins and, moreover, worship him. When a weary English regiment comes into a cantonment where Goorkhas are stationed each soldier has a willing valet at once; and if they can smoke pipes with

Tommy when they have done all they can to minister to his comfort their cup of joy is full."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Later and better information causes us regretfully to qualify the statement that the German officers were so very much impressed by the excellence of the military display at Delhi, and by the organization and quality of the troops of the Indian Army of all arms, as they were represented to be. The story which went about as to their admiration and astonishment, which beguiled some of our contemporaries to chortle in their joy and snap their fingers at creation, turns out to be a fable. As to the Russian, he is said to have stated *tout bonnement* of what he saw: 'It does not give me the least anxiety! I am not afraid of this Indian Army, and I don't care for it either in quality or quantity.' A very intrepid person! But he was at Delhi when he spoke."

An English officer in Egypt who went stalking antelopes discovered two apparently grazing on a hill, and he stalked them for some time. When he got within range a bullet suddenly whizzed past his head, and he then discovered that the two animals had been tethered there by the enemy with the evident object of luring some one on.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Inspector-General of the English Army recommends branding to prevent desertion.

No arrangement has been made with the Italian Government for the retention of Massowah, or for keeping the peace of the Soudan in the event of the British Army leaving Suakin.

The French "Annuaire de l'Infanterie" for 1886 shows 169 colonels, 184 lieutenant-colonels, 977 *chefs de bataillon* and majors, 4,207 captains, 3,419 lieutenants, and 2,768 sub-lieutenants. The "Army List" of the Prussian Army for 1886 shows that there were, on Jan. 1, on the Active List, 13,404 officers of all ranks; reserve officers, 6,673; Landwehr officers, 5,645; officers of the Gendarmes, 65; invalided officers, 57; and 237 half-pay officers; total, 26,101 officers. The medical staff of the Prussian Army included 919 surgeons in the Active Army, 920 belonging to the Reserve, and 978 to the Landwehr; total, 2,817.

The statement so often seen in our newspapers that only members of the nobility are permitted to become officers of the German Army is entirely erroneous. Nearly a century since, when conscript duty became universal, the privileges of the "upper ten" were completely abolished. The army system is decidedly democratic. All titles are for the time abolished. A princely sub-lieutenant reporting to an untitled captain is simply addressed with his army rank. "Your Highness" is left for the soiree or salon.

Among the guns captured at Mandalay was one of bronze gilded, which was held in superstitious regard by the late King, who consulted the oracle on his chances of success when war seemed imminent with the English. The priest engaged in the operation availed himself of the opportunity to convey to his Majesty a strong hint of the probable result of hostilities. The method of consultation consisted in pouring the contents of a bottle of wine down the inclined mouth of the gun, the priest declaring that if the King was destined to come off victorious the cannon would retain the wine, but if defeat had been pre-ordained for him then it would vomit forth the liquor. By some means the latter contingency befell, and the gun cast forth the wine soon after swallowing it.

YARROW and Co. are delivering torpedo boats to the Admiralty at the rate of two a week.

PROF. LOCKYER says if we take water as our unit of density, the density of the sun is 1:444. If we take the density of the earth as 1, then the value is about 0.25—practically a quarter.

The drum has once more a place in the bands of the Belgian army. Its reintroduction has been welcomed on all sides. It was abolished when General Farre, the French War Minister, excluded it from the French army, to which it was reintroduced on his retirement.

It is estimated that Germany has, in round numbers, 3,350,000 horses, or 82 horses per 1,000 inhabitants. Austria-Hungary, 3,500,000, or 80 per 1,000; France, 2,880,000, or 78 per 1,000; Russia, 21,500,000, or nearly 300 per 1,000; Great Britain, 2,790,000, or 86 per 1,000.

A SPECIAL commission on the subject of German cavalry will shortly be appointed. One question to be discussed will be the best way of manœuvring large bodies of cavalry, and another consideration to be presented affects the general lightening of horse equipment, so that every trooper may carry as small a load as possible.

THE *China Mail* says that the news of the anti-Chinese persecutions in the United States has created a very dangerous anti-foreign feeling in Canton, and fears were entertained that the natives would attempt the reprisals mentioned by the Viceroy of Kwang Tung in his dispatch to the Chinese Minister at Washington.

DURING the French autumn manœuvres, we learn that as regards Army corps movements, the 12th Army Corps at Limoges, under Gen. Japy, and the 18th Corps at Bordeaux, under Gen. Cornot, will execute combined manœuvres, which will last 20 days. Gen. L'Hôte will have charge of the cavalry manœuvres, the programme for which will be kept secret until the day before, and foreign officers will be excluded. Formerly all the movements, even between contending forces, were out and dried beforehand. Gen. Boulanger has determined to change all this. On the eve of battle the two opposing Generals will receive sealed orders, giving the general plan of operations, and having read these, they will act according to their own judgment.

THE total strength of the Active Militia Force of Canada at the end of the year 1885 was 37,350 men. In 1880 the total effective strength of the British Militia was 130,331 men, and in 1885 it was 113,787; decrease, 16,544 in five years.

SOME weeks ago the Admiralty bought from Mr. White, of Cowes, the longest and apparently finest torpedo boat in the world for some \$100,000, and to fit her for sea will cost some few thousands more.

THE Russian Government, stimulated by the example of Admiral Aube, intends holding torpedo manœuvres on a large scale in the Black Sea this year, the intention being, apparently, to make them annual.

INTELLIGENCE has reached St. Petersburg from Teheran that the Persian Government are concentrating troops on the Turkish frontier, not far from Bagdad, on the pretext that the Turks themselves have massed a large body of troops there.

A NEW watering bucket adapted for the cavalry appears to combine a drinking vessel and nosebag. It is made of waterproofed cotton canvas, and supersedes the use of the present nosebag. In peace time it is to last five years, and on war service two months.

THE mortality is great among the Turkish and Greek troops massed on the frontier in the rigor of winter without proper preparation. Several hundreds on both sides seem to have been dying every week. The Turkish battalion of Redifs stationed at Samsoun is reported to have lost 400 men out of 800.

THE British man of war *Monarch* left all her boats save one at Gibraltar, while she went for target practice, to prevent injury from turret firing. She found outside a steamer stranded on a sand bank, with heavy seas breaking over her, and the crew of nineteen in the rigging, where they had passed the whole of the previous night. The gig was manned by volunteers under Lieut. Jellicoe's command, but she could not live in the sea, and was quickly capsized, leaving her gallant crew struggling for dear life. They were provided with cork jackets, and were all washed ashore, and then neither they or the *Monarch* could do more than look on at the wrecked crew. Fortunately, a promise of £50 induced a Spanish fishing boat to put off, and all but one, an engineer, were safely brought to shore.

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No. 2.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	80,000	43,000	17.6
No. 3.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	85,700	22,000	13.05
No. 4.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	51,400	11,800	14.7
No. 5.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	70,000	22,000	17.5
No. 6.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	90,000	11,000	17.15
No. 7.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	76,400	20,200	15.25
No. 8.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	75,000	24,400	19.0
No. 9.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	83,300	11,000	17.50
No. 10.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 2.	0.28 to 0.36. Record of blows not kept by Government.	71,000	11,000	27

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23.

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ONE of the Nordenfeldt guns on H. M. S. *Albatross* on the China station burst, killing two men and seriously wounding two others. No details have been received.

The term "Stratigogy," of Belgian origin, is used to express the art of drilling and disciplining young soldiers. It is from the Greek—stratotes, a soldier, and agogas, a leader.

The French Minister of War intends to apply to the railway companies for a reduction of fares in favor of the families of soldiers who are compelled to change their quarters on service grounds.

ACCORDING to the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the Greek Government has purchased two ironclads in England, to be called the *Diogenes* and *Socrates*, which are to be ready for delivery almost at once.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD has prepared a long list of old-fashioned corvettes and gunboats which he proposes to destroy and utilize in buying new vessels the money that would otherwise be spent in repairs.

A DESPATCH was received April 6 from the commander of the German gunboat *Cyclops*, on the west coast of Africa, stating that he has bombarded the town of Moneyimbila. The natives were driven away by the bombardment, and the marines landed and completed the work of destroying the town. Nobody belonging to the gunboat was injured.

The value of thorough instruction in swimming, and in all kinds of manoeuvres in the water, has recently been shown in the case of a German sailor, who had been instructor in swimming to the Navy, and who, being washed overboard from a steamer in a heavy gale, succeeded in getting rid of his heavy clothing in the water and in keeping afloat 45 minutes, and until the steamer reached and rescued him.

A SHEFFIELD firm is manufacturing of special steel the new gun invented by Col. W. Hope, V. C., and with which he hopes to do the work of an 80-ton gun with one of 18 ton. He claims that the true secret of success is a metal cartridge, which with the shot takes up about half the length of bore, fired by a tube traversing the whole length of the cartridge. Simultaneous ignition throughout is thus obtained and a high initial velocity imparted to the projectile.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "In spite of the good intentions of the Admiralty, it does not seem as if armor clads were to be completed much more rapidly now than in former years. The date of completion of the *Trafalgar* is put down in 1890, and the *Nile* not till 1891. The *Edinburgh* is not to be completed till October, and the *Imperieuse* not till the summer. Both these armor clads were promised this month. The *Ajaz* has arrived at Chatham to have her stern altered, which, it is hoped will cure her erratic steering. We trust the hope will be realized, and that the same remedy may be found efficacious in the *Agamemnon*'s case."

MR. RICHARD MORRIS, of England, has invented a ricochet chamber for rifle ranges, costing \$250 per target, with screens complete, and which is said to completely overcome the danger from ricochet and wild shots.

THE autumn manoeuvres of the Italian Army are to be held this year between Ravenna and Rocca San Casciano, the chief features of which are to be the defence and the attack respectively of some of the more important passes of the Apennines.

A SERIES of lectures is to be given at St. Petersburg on modern and prospective types of war ships, to elicit information and opinions to guide the Department of Naval Construction in designing new men-of-war to follow those already in hand.

THE new "Maxim" automatic machine gun has been put through exhaustive trials, and some of the results of the tests are said to be "astonishing." One source of astonishment appears to be the discovery that the crank of the breech mechanism won't stand the recoil.

CAPTAIN VAN DER TROMP, of the Dutch Navy, has in hand an elaborate work on the Russian Fleet, which will be published at the Hague in a few weeks' time, with an atlas of drawings of all the recent men-of-war, obtained in Russia by consent of the Russian Government.

RESPECTING the announcement of the *Mémorial de la Loire*, to the effect that the Gras rifle now in use in the French Army is to be converted into a repeating rifle, the *Temps* publishes the following semi-official statement: "The Administration of War has ordered from the manufactory of arms at Saint-Etienne 500 Gras rifles converted into repeaters. These arms are simply destined for use in experiments to be made by two small corps that will be supplied with them, but no model of a rifle of repetition or rapid discharge has yet been adopted, and there is no question at the present moment of making any alteration in the armament of the French Army."

THE *Resistance*, old armor-plated vessel, which has been fitting at Keyham for experimental purposes, is now complete, and ready to be removed to Portsmouth for carrying out experiments with guns and torpedoes. She has been fitted to represent a modern iron-clad vessel with watertight compartments, and longitudinal bulkheads have been arranged along the ship; these are coated with india-rubber sheets to ascertain whether, when the sides of the ship are pierced with shot, the rubber will partially or entirely cover the hole made and keep out the water. There are also tanks fitted inside the water-tight bulkheads filled with asbestos, to ascertain if the asbestos will keep out the water when the side of the ship is pierced through with shot. The engines and boilers remain on board, and the coal boxes will be filled with coals, and the shot from quick-firing guns will be directed against it to see the effect upon the machinery.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that considerable difficulties have been encountered in making shot, or more generally projectiles, for the British 100-ton gun. It is understood that orders have been given to St. Etienne, as well as to steel workers in England for these projectiles.

21,330,850 "TANHILL'S PUNCH" Cigars were shipped during the past two years on mail orders alone, while the orders for this brand through Gen. Barringer, A. C. S., at Chicago, alone have exceeded 35,000 for a single day; at the present rate of increase this brand will soon monopolize the trade of the Army and Navy. Messrs. R. W. Tanhill and Co. put their money into Havana tobacco instead of travelling salesmen with above results, and deliver goods at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

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MARRIED.

FINLEY.—WALTON.—At Merchantsville, N. J., March 18, Acting Assistant Surgeon ROBERT P. FINLEY, U. S. Army, to LULU C. WALTON, daughter of Coates Walton.

HOFFMAN.—ZANE.—At Germantown, April 1, Passed Asst. Engineer FRANK J. HOFFMAN, U. S. Navy, to MARIE ANTOINETTE, daughter of Mr. A. V. Zane.

NEWMAN.—LOVELL.—At Washington, D. C., March 30, Mr. W. E. NEWMAN to Miss ANNA FRANCES LOVELL, daughter of the late Major C. L. Lovell, 3d U. S. Infantry.

RICE.—RICE.—At Springfield, O., March 29, Lieutenant FRANK S. RICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Mrs. ALICE RICE.

VAN VLIET.—NUGENT.—At Placerville, Cal., March 23, Colonel FREDERICK VAN VLIET, Major 10th U. S. Cavalry, to EVELYN, daughter of T. C. Nugent.

DIED.

CLARK.—At El Paso, Tex., March 29, at the residence of her son-in-law, Major Geo. F. Robinson, Paymaster U. S. A., Mrs. CLARK, aged 88.

COCHRAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, after a short illness, HENRY M., son of Sarah and the late Daniel J. Cochran, and only brother of Pay Inspector George Cochran, U. S. Navy.

LAIDLIEY.—At Palatka, Fla., April 4, Colonel THOMAS T. S. LAIDLIEY, U. S. Army, retired.

RUSSELL.—April 2, A. P. RUSSELL, brother of Lieutenant Benj. R. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps.

TYLER.—At Cross Keys, Va., Mrs. LIZZIE W. TYLER, daughter of the late Surgeon J. B. Wright, U. S. A., and sister of Mrs. Stanley, wife of General D. S. Stanley and of Mrs. Barriger, wife of General J. W. Barriger, U. S. A.

WIEGLEB.—Suddenly, at Ship's Island, Miss, April 2, Ordnance Sergeant SELMAR WIEGLEB, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMS.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 2, JONAS WILLIAMS, aged 63 years.

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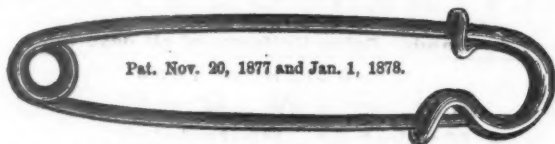
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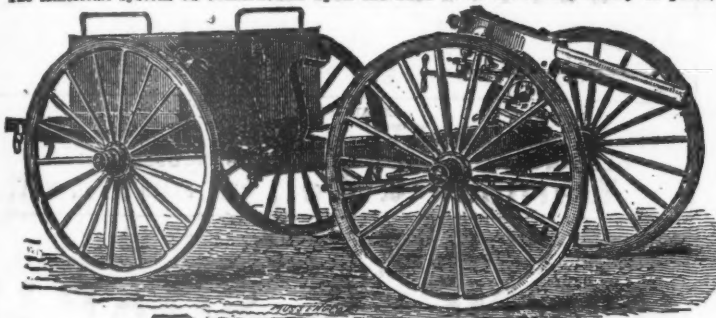
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Remington and Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., the Providence Tool Co., at Providence, R. I., the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Colt Arms Co., etc., etc. Its resources are
believed to be not only superior in capacity to those of all other establishments in the world, but essentially unique in the processes employed and the quality of production assured.
The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories in the U. S. and Europe,
has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by special processes and
machines, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically
exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the
production of TAP- and DIES, and that for the Cutters for Gear
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All kinds of SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS will be mailed in answer to request.

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FIG. 2.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

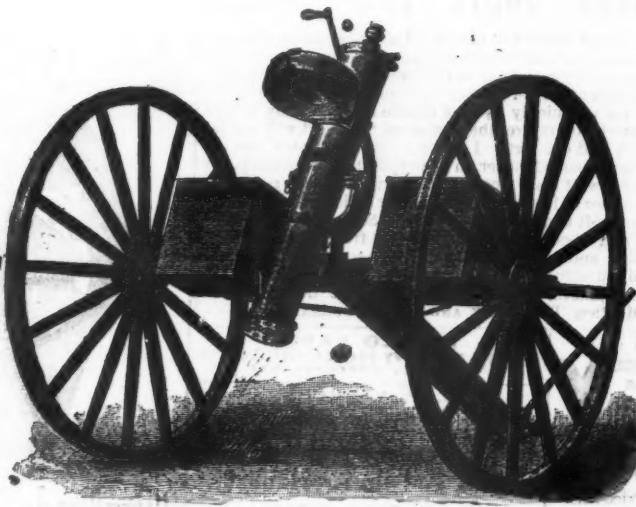


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect.

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that
the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt
the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the
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utmost limit of improvement."

The first of the two illus-
trations here given represents
the Gatling Gun, ten barrels,
mounted on a tripod, show-
ing the Accles positive feeder.
One feeder is on the Gun
ready for firing and one is
shown on the ground. The
second illustration shows the
Gatling Gun, ten barrels, Uni-
ted States Government model
mounted on the United States
Army carriage, showing the
depression at which the Gun
can be fired. 1,200 shots have
been fired in one minute from
this Gun. The ordinary rate
of rapid firing is about 1,000
shots per minute.

This improved feed has
greatly increased the direct
fire, and is of inestimable
value in enabling the gun to
deliver high angle or mortar

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